

VOTES FOR WOMEN

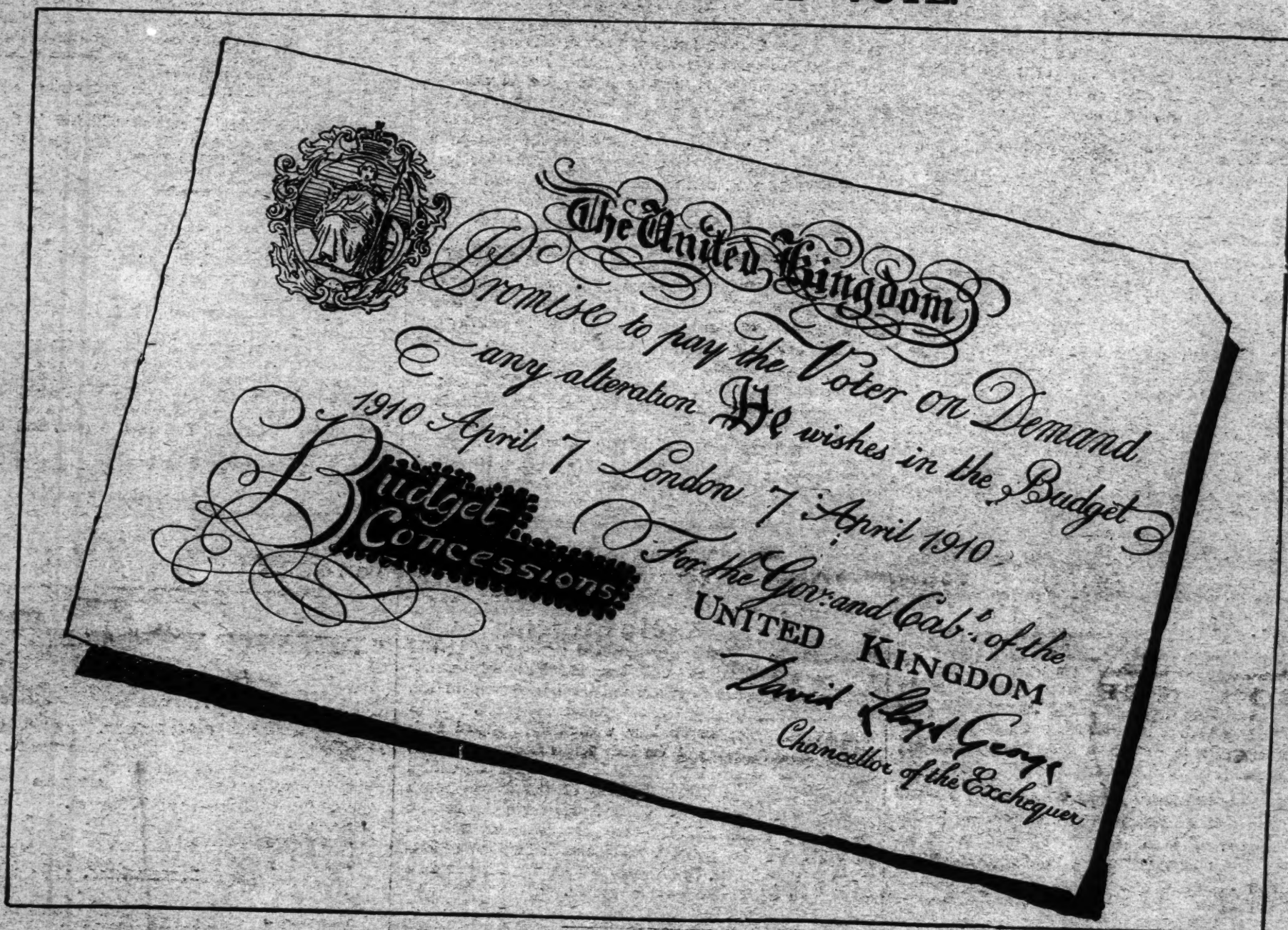
EDITED BY FREDERICK AND EMMELINE PETHICK LAWRENCE.

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THE VALUE OF A VOTE.



Suggested by the negotiations between Mr. Lloyd George and the Irish Leaders.

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To the brave women who to-day are fighting for freedom; to the noble women who all down the ages kept the flag flying and looked forward to this day without seeing it; to all women all over the world, of whatever race, or creed, or calling, whether they be with us or against us in this fight, we dedicate this paper.

THE OUTLOOK.

The opponents of Woman Suffrage are often found explaining to women how little good the vote would do them if they got it. The negotiations which have been proceeding between the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Irish leaders, which "A Patriot" has so cleverly depicted for us in this week's cartoon, show how hollow are these assertions. When women have won the vote they will be

able to make conditions before consenting to give their support to the Government of the day. These conditions will include the raising of the status of women and the provision of better laws for the home, for the children, for the sick in body and mind, for the aged and for the outcast.

"Equal Rights for all Whites."

Inside the House of Commons the controversy on the constitutional issue continues and brings home with increasing clearness the wrong of excluding women from citizenship. On Tuesday night Mr. Winston Churchill referred to the Conservative cry in the case of the South African war as follows:—

The Right Hon. gentleman's party opposite plunged us into a great war in South Africa on a cry of "Equal rights for Whites." That is what we are seeking for in this country. We are seeking to make certain that a Liberal vote shall count as much as a Conservative vote, that a Nonconformist vote shall be as effective for the purposes of redressing his special grievance as a Churchman's vote, that a Free Trader's vote shall not count for less in national controversies than a Tariff Reformer's vote. That is what we are fighting for, and while that issue is on we have no fear of what the result may be.

Thus Mr. Churchill professes to base the Liberal position on the principle of "Equal rights for Whites," and all the while his Government stands in the way of the recognition that a woman, who is also a White, in a white country, shall have equal rights with a man. The truth is that Mr. Churchill and his fellow-members of the Cabinet are not really concerned with principles, but with such special pleading as they think will serve their own particular ends.

Prospects of a General Election.

It is still too soon to prophesy with any degree of certainty the succession of events in Parliament. The

constitutional Resolutions will have been disposed of in the Commons on Thursday after we have gone to press, and the closure Resolution on the Budget will be taken on Monday next. It is expected that Mr. Redmond will declare his intentions on that occasion, and that we may then know what are the prospects of a General Election in May or June.

A Special Campaign.

Another great milestone in the history of the movement will be reached on May 28, when from all over the country women will join in a concentrated demand for the vote, taking the form of a unique and representative procession and a public meeting in the Albert Hall. In preparation for this tremendous object-lesson a preparatory campaign of dimensions never before reached is now in progress. In London alone hundreds of meetings are now being held prominent among which are the Sunday afternoon rallies in all the principal parks and public places. The metropolis, already divided into districts, is being thoroughly worked, and in addition professional women and those engaged in various trades and occupations are being canvassed by special organisers. Everywhere the greatest interest and enthusiasm are exhibited.

A Liberal Comparison.

Compare with this the Liberals' Veto Campaign! The hypocrisy of it would be amusing if it were not so sure a proof of their defection from Liberal principles. This Veto campaign, the Liberal papers declare, is rousing the whole country. We read that scores of meetings are held; that they are enthusiastic; many thousands of people are

present; resolutions are carried unanimously; hundreds of meetings will be held before the campaign is over; a monster demonstration will be held in Finsbury Park, and so on. These are said to be signs of the great sympathy in the country for the Liberal programme. But by the W.S.P.U. hundreds of meetings are being held every week, with far larger audiences, which the Liberal Press refuses to chronicle; the unflinching enthusiasm of women, which will brave anything, even imprisonment and torture, is passed by unnoticed; this vigorous campaign, never ceasing all over the country, is held by Liberal politicians to be of no account. If the Liberals had one-tenth as much vigour in their campaign as is shown by the members of the W.S.P.U., if they could arouse a fraction of the interest and support which the women obtain, then they might indeed claim that they had the sympathy of the country. As it is, their attempt to work up a national campaign is a mockery so long as they ignore the far greater demand in favour of the enfranchisement of women.

The Danger of Forcible Feeding.

We draw the special attention of our readers to the death in Portsmouth of a prisoner who was being subjected to forcible feeding, and would ask them to remember the defence of the Government when they were subjecting Suffragettes to this outrage—"that it was in no way a dangerous operation." The man is said to have died of "heart disease," but, as Miss Sylvia Pankhurst points out in a letter which we print elsewhere, this may mean either that he died of heart failure induced by the forcible feeding, or that he was suffering from heart disease when he entered the prison. If the former, then the dangers of the operation are manifest; if the latter, then the action of the prison authorities is equally to be condemned, because it shows they made no proper examination into his condition before subjecting him to it. A similar failure to examine occurred in the case of Miss Jane Warton, who had previously been imprisoned under her true name of Lady Constance Lytton, and pronounced unfit (owing to heart disease), to undergo the operation which was brutally performed upon Jane Warton.

Freedom of Speech in Prussia.

The Prussian Reform parties have won the right to demonstrate in the streets. It will be remembered that their first attempts to do so were interdicted by the police, and that when they persisted in their resolve they were charged on and wounded by sabres, and many of them were arrested. Wiseacres shook their heads and said that this obstinacy of the reform party in pitting themselves against the authorities was folly, and was "putting back the cause." We were not deceived by these statements because we had heard them too often before in this country applied to the Suffrage movement; and the sequel has proved how foolish they were. A higher authority has now instructed the police to withdraw their prohibition, presumably because the scenes in the streets were bringing the Government into disrepute. The demonstration took place last Sunday and proved thoroughly peaceable, and the right of street demonstration has been won probably for ever. In precisely the same way the attempt of the authorities to prevent women from approaching the Prime Minister by deputation will be broken down in this country by the persistent determination to go forward in spite of prohibition, in spite of danger, and in spite of arrest and imprisonment.

How the Laws Affect Women.

Two instances of man-made legislation pressing hardly upon women have been recently brought to light. Mrs. Sidney Webb draws attention to the effect of the proposed new Midwives Bill. At present a midwife is compelled to summon a doctor in case of complication. It is now suggested that the doctor, for whom no provision is made by the State, should be paid by the Board of Guardians as a form of parochial relief to the woman and her husband. In this way a woman who has prepared for her confinement by engaging a midwife, is liable to have the services of a doctor thrust upon her by the State, and then to be pauperised for no fault of her own. The other instance is the new regulation for out-door relief just issued by the Local Government Board which recommends that out-door relief should not, except in special cases, be granted for the first twelve months to any woman deserted by her husband, as there might be collusion between husband and wife. Evidently while the authorities are testing the genuineness of the case, the deserted family may die of starvation or be compelled to seek the workhouse.

Progress Abroad.

In France, where a Parliamentary election is approaching several women suffragists have decided to stand for election and are pushing a vigorous campaign. The *Standard* reports that this bold step has awakened all the feminine associations to rise in arms to claim their rights. Madame Durand, one of the most energetic workers, prophesies that in two months French women will have the municipal franchise, and in two years the Parliamentary vote. The question of admitting talented women to the French Academy, the "Immortals," is also being seriously discussed.

Important Meetings.

At the present stage in the political history of the country and with another general election admittedly within sight, all who desire to see the political emancipation of the womanhood of Great Britain an accomplished fact should seize every opportunity of being informed on the progress of the movement. In addition to the two important free meetings held in London every week, at

which speeches are made by the leaders of the W.S.P.U. and others, Mrs. Pankhurst is addressing a large number of meetings in large towns. To-day and to-morrow Mrs. Pankhurst is at Bristol, next Thursday she will speak at Canterbury and Ramsgate, and on Friday at Margate, while on April 26 and 27 she will be at Paisley and Helensburgh respectively. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence Miss Christabel Pankhurst and Miss Decima Moore will speak at the London meeting on Monday, and Miss Christabel Pankhurst will speak at Coventry on Thursday, April 21, and at Reading on Friday, April 22.

Well Done, Scotland!

We congratulate the promoters of the Scottish Exhibition (to be held at Glasgow at the end of this month) on the programme which they have issued. The cover, tastefully printed in the colours of the W.S.P.U., is decorated with one of Miss Sylvia Pankhurst's beautiful medallions, and the book contains, in addition to particulars about the various stalls, much useful information concerning the women's fight for the vote, including a history of the Union and biographies and portraits of the leaders. The programme may be obtained from the Exhibition offices, 141, Bath Street, Glasgow, price 2d. Only two weeks remain before the Exhibition will be opened, and our readers will note with interest the interview with Miss Edith Craig, who is organising the entertainments—on p. 455 of this issue, and the article and practical information on p. 460. Of the unflagging zeal, the unwearied devotion, and utter self-forgetfulness of those who have spent the winter months preparing for this Exhibition, it would be impossible to speak in terms of ordinary praise. Throughout all they have been inspired by the thought that they are working towards a great ideal, the uplifting of womanhood, and there is every reason to believe that the Scottish Exhibition will be another great triumph for the women who are demanding political enfranchisement.

The Backbone of the Movement.

To broaden still further the basis of the circulation upon which the women's newspaper—*VOTES FOR WOMEN*—rests is the immediate work before members and friends of the movement during the next few days. In the article below it will be seen how nobly the women of the country are carrying out this most essential undertaking. Many are working together in organised groups; many also are working single-handed. One such worker, unable to devote much leisure out of a very busy life, writes: "I am taking five dozen extra copies this week from our Kensington shop, and will post them all to new addresses." Another who cannot sell in the streets, writes: "I am sending a copy this week to every person I know or have ever heard of." This is the kind of help that *VOTES FOR WOMEN*—the backbone of the movement—needs at the present moment. A special form for ordering the paper for friends will be found on the back page.

Contents of this Issue.

This issue, which is simultaneous with the opening day of *VOTES FOR WOMEN* Week, contains an article specially contributed by Mr. Israel Zangwill, whose generous support of the movement is so well known. The article, our readers will be glad to know, will be incorporated in Mr. Zangwill's forthcoming book "Italian Fantasies." Mrs. Pethick Lawrence shows how women have played their part in the building up of the body politic and are yet shut out from a voice in its councils, and Miss Christabel Pankhurst exposes the hollowness of the Government's professions of Liberalism. Other features are the articles on coming events, notably the great Demonstration of May 28. Our readers will be glad to know that articles have been promised by Lady Constance Lytton (for next week) and by Mr. Laurence Housman.

"VOTES FOR WOMEN" WEEK.

To-day opens *VOTES FOR WOMEN* Week, and vigorous propaganda is being undertaken to bring the paper to the notice of a great number of new readers. From all over the country comes news that specially attractive means of advertisement have been adopted, and members of the Women's Social and Political Union are working their hardest so that the circulation of the paper may be raised from the splendid figure of 30,000, at which it stands to-day, to the still more splendid figure of 50,000, at which we hope it will stand when *VOTES FOR WOMEN* Week comes to an end.

We have received many letters from individuals in which they inform us what they are personally going to do. Many are helping in the special schemes for advertisement, many are undertaking special street selling, many are making a special point of dealing with the advertisers in the paper, and those who are able to do none of these things are promising to take several dozen copies of the paper and to send them personally to all their friends, and as one member puts it, "To every person I have ever known or heard of."

In London and every part of the country a special effort is to be made towards selling in the streets. A good thing is its own recommendation, and we are quite certain that nothing can do more to spread the circulation of the paper than to get copies into the hands of new people, for once they have seen and read it they will be sure to want to go on taking it in every week.

In London the special features for the week organised by the head office and by the local W.S.P.U.s include special street selling, chalking parties, poster parades, specially decorated motors, canvassing shops and houses, &c., &c.

The following daily programme for special events has been prepared.

Friday, April 15.—Poster parade from Clements Inn at 11 o'clock.
Saturday, April 16.—Poster parade at 11 o'clock, and again at 2 o'clock.
Monday, April 18.—Poster parade at 6 o'clock.
Tuesday, April 19.—Poster parade at 11 o'clock.
Wednesday, April 20.—Four-in-hand will be driven by Miss Douglas Smith through the streets.
Thursday, April 21.—Poster parade at 6 o'clock.
Friday, April 22.—Poster parade at 11 o'clock.
Saturday, April 23.—Poster parade at 11 o'clock, and again at 2 o'clock.

A special feature of the poster parade on Friday, April 15, will be the use of megaphones, and it is hoped that a large turn-out will take place on this the opening day of *VOTES FOR WOMEN* Week. On Friday, April 22, another novel feature will be introduced into the poster parade, which is expected to attract very great interest.

In every part of the country street selling and poster parades will occupy the attention of members. In addition a number of special features will be undertaken.

Bristol is to have a coach-and-four by way of special advertisement. It is also undertaking street selling on an extended scale.

In Brighton a special feature will be made of street selling, and it is hoped that a large number of copies will be sold.

In Birmingham the members of the W.S.P.U. are each making themselves responsible for two dozen copies of the paper, which they intend to sell in the streets and elsewhere.

Leicester is opening up a new permanent pitch.

Manchester is being specially energetic and hopes to dispose of 2,000 copies. One of the special advertisement features will be a cycle parade with notices on the machines.

Northampton is undertaking special chalking and special selling in the streets and house-to-house canvassing.

Newcastle will have carriages decorated parading the streets as an advertisement.

Scarborough will take part in canvassing and street selling.

In Sheffield a decorated carriage will parade the streets, and copies of the paper are being bought outright by members to be resold to the general public.

In Liverpool every member is taking at least a dozen, and most of the special workers two dozen, and canvassing with them from house to house, keeping a list of those who take the paper to be canvassed again in the following week.

In Bolton, Bury and district a special feature will be made of selling at theatre queues and in addition chalking parties will be organised.

Preston is also devoting itself to special work with regard to the paper.

Southport is having a various programme, consisting of a decorated boat, a cycle parade, special pitches, a decorated car drawn by sand donkeys, and if possible, a balloon.

Owing to the imminence of the Exhibition, Glasgow is postponing its *VOTES FOR WOMEN* Week to a date in May.

Dundee is organising decorated wagons and a Chinese lantern parade.

Further particulars will be found on pages 461, 462, 464, and 466.

Readers are specially invited to promote the financial side of the paper by giving their support to those firms who advertise in it. To assist them in doing this we have compiled a special directory of the firms who advertise in *VOTES FOR WOMEN*, which will be found below.

"VOTES FOR WOMEN" DIRECTORY.

Bootmakers.		
Derry & Toms	London Shoe Company	Shoolbred's
Lilley & Skinner	Peter Robinson	Spiers & Pond's
William Owen		
Cycle Makers.		
Marston Cycle Co.	Palmer Tyre Co.	
Dentists.		
Chodwick Brown	A. F. Green	
Drapers and Hosiery.		
Debenham & Freebody	Peter Robinson	Spiers & Pond's
Derry & Toms	Selfridge's	Tudor Bros.
John Barker	Shoolbred's	William Owen
John Lindsay		
Dressmakers.		
Amy Kotzé	Madame Vernon	Selfridge's
Debenham & Freebody	Maud Barham	Shoolbred's
Derry & Toms	Mora Puckle	Thelma
Forns	Peter Robinson	William Owen
John Barker	Rebecca Gordon	Violetta
Dyers and Dry Cleaners.		
Brand & Mollison	Clark & Co.	E. Day & Co.
Florists, &c.		
A. Cheesley	Mrs. Stickland	Spiers & Pond's
Derry & Toms	Shearn's	
Furnishers.		
Derry & Toms	Selfridge's	Spiers & Pond's
John Barker	Shoolbred's	William Owen
Hairdressers.		
Ludicke	Ray & Sons	
Health Foods.		
Allinson's Bread	Savage's Nuts	Wallace Food
Bragg's Charcoal Biscuits	Shearn's	
Jewellers and Watchmakers.		
Dent & Co.	Mappin & Webb's	
Ladies' Tailors and Court Dressmakers.		
Arqua, Ltd.	H. J. Nicoll & Co.	Simmons & Sons
Laundries.		
Beaconsfield Laundry.	Sunlight Laundry	
Milliners.		
Derry & Toms	Peter Robinson	Spiller et Cie
John Barker	Selfridge's	Thelma
Madame Bowditch	Shoolbred's	William Owen
Musical Instruments.		
J. Brinsmead & Sons	The Dimoline Piano Co.	
Nursing Requisites.		
E. & R. Garrold.		
Photographers.		
Annie Bell	The Merchant's Portrait Co.	
Restaurants and Tea Rooms.		
Alan's Tea Rooms	Clifford's Inn Tea Rooms	Home Restaurant,
	Tea Cup Inn.	
Sundries.		
Bond's Marking Ink	Gair's Shirt Grip	Mynart's Fountain
Duval's Acetylene	Smart's Hooks and	Pen
Lamps	Eyes	
Toilet Preparations.		
Allen-Brown	Carna Manufacturing	Osina
John Knight's Soaps	Co.	

THE REV. PERCY DEARMER ON THE NEED FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

Report of a Speech Delivered at the Queen's Hall, April 11, 1910.

I think there is no other reform about which there is so little to be said on the other side as this of Women's Suffrage. There is a prejudice, and that is all. It is a prejudice that comes down, of course, from very ancient days, when men argued by swinging battle-axes round their heads, and when the extra weight of a stone or two told in favour of man. And yet even in those days the most brilliant military campaign, the most miraculous victory in history, and I had almost said, the only unselfish and thoroughly heroic campaign, was that carried out by Joan of Arc.

There is not even a principle at stake among those who oppose this cause, and it is so difficult to argue with them, because they have not any definite ground to stand on. Is it wrong for women to vote? Then why do women vote for guardians and other local bodies? Is it wrong for women to take part in politics? Then why does nobody protest against Lady St. Helier being an alderman? Why did no one protest against Queen Victoria sitting on the throne? But we are not a logical nation, as, indeed, we know from the strange fact that our most learned and ancient universities will allow women to pass examinations, but will not allow them to take degrees when they have passed them. That is the stage at which our principles are at present.

But why is Women's Suffrage opposed? I suppose on one side it is opposed by those people who oppose everything that is new. They are generally the class who have everything they want already. You know what sort of argument they use. Let us imagine what happened when the first primitive man invented fire. You can imagine what all the other even more primitive men said of the new invention. "Why do you want this nasty stuff?" they would have said. "Think of all the evils which will come through it, how unhealthy it will be to eat your meat cooked! How nice it is to have the uncooked blood of slaughtered animals to clean your face as you are having your dinner! And what a dangerous thing it will be! Why, if you have fire, you will have it spreading to other things! You may have people burning their fingers, and I should not wonder if one day you had fire brigades going about the country putting out fires." Well, that has happened, and yet we are not sorry that we have had fire. And so it is with everything new. The arguments are always the same, they consist in imagining all the evils that might happen and assuming that they will happen; in denying all the good that would come of them, and in assuming that it never could come. It is always an exercise of the imagination. Read the history of the early Church, read the arguments that were used against the introduction of Christianity, and you will find that history repeats itself to-day as it has always done. Everything new has been opposed in the same way by people who wanted things to remain as they were because they could not imagine anything better than the disgusting state of society in which they found themselves living. The people who oppose Women's Suffrage take their stand on the very things that have been established in the past by reformers who brought in what was new and altered old things that were bad. If those who oppose things that are new had had their way we should still be savages, nay, we should still be animals; because it is only animals that never improve.

Fear of the Consequences.

Why then is Women's Suffrage opposed? Is it opposed because it has been a failure? No one pretends that it has been a failure on our Local Councils; no one pretends that it has been a failure in Australia or New Zealand. There is nothing to be said on that account at all. Is it opposed because if once women had the vote dreadful things would happen? They might even want to sit in Parliament. Well, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, in the presence of so moderate a reformer as yourself, I dare hardly say that I hope they will. I confess I cannot imagine the House of Commons worse managed than it is at present. You know people often say that women are loquacious, that they are fond of talking, but I always find at meetings that the women talk very much less than the men, and when they do talk, they talk very much better. At all events, they could not possibly talk worse than the average politician. I confess I look without dismay upon the possibility of Mrs. Sidney Webb one day introducing her own Minority Poor Law Reform Bill, for, confessedly, she would do it a great deal better than anyone else, even than her husband. Really there is nothing very terrible in women sitting on representative bodies. They sat on the old School Boards and there was not a man in London who would have got rid of them. They sat on Boards of Guardians, and there is not a single human being outside the lunatic asylums who would prohibit their doing so. But of course it does

not follow that women will sit in Parliament because they win the franchise; people can support that without wanting them to sit on this particular representative body.

But why is Women's Suffrage opposed? Is it because it is unwomanly? It is not unwomanly to drop a voting paper in a box for a Board of Guardians election, but it is unwomanly to drop one in a box to elect a member of Parliament! Surely, it is not unwomanly to be intelligent, to be responsible, to take a prominent part in the affairs of the nation, to take a share in those reforms which we so deeply need in the social life of our country. How can anyone imagine that there is something unwomanly in doing the best and noblest thing next to praying that a human being can do—in taking his part as one of the body politic? And yet I am sure that is what a good many people do think; they mistake what is ancient for what is holy; and the subjection of women is very ancient, it is more ancient than these good people would care to remember; it belongs to the days of our primitive barbarism.

Responsibility for All.

And so we support women's suffrage, first of all on the broad ground of human justice, and we know that in doing this we have to oppose the natural selfishness of all privileged classes. During the history of the last century we have had a certain number of men who had imagination, of men who were far-sighted, of men who were prophetic, who have been engaged in extending the franchise from one class to another, and there were naturally great arguments on the other side, such as that the experiment had never been tried in history before; and yet each extension was found to be a success, and each extension has been opposed by those of the privileged class who did not want their right to be shared by anyone else. That has always been a success which tends to increase the general responsibility of politics. It is right that all classes should be represented, because it prevents one class cheating the nation for its own interest. Now the claim is made for the franchise to be extended still further. I cannot conceive of that not being a splendid thing for the State. Responsibility for all. Spread your political responsibility as widely as you can, throw upon women their share of the responsibility, give them some reason for studying the affairs of the nation; let them take part in the affairs of the nation; it will be good for the women, and still more good for the nation. It really is absurd when you think of the number of reforms that have been effected in the last few years in which women are deeply concerned—when you consider those two things that nearly upset the Government in the last Parliament, temperance legislation and education. Those dear people would all get up and say that they learned religion at their mother's knee, and yet they tried to settle that most difficult and delicate problem of religious education without a single woman having a voice in the matter. And they failed.

Is it not needed, that other side of humanity, that new force in the world? Look at the social evils that lie before us to be removed; look at the way in which social questions have been tackled in those countries where woman's suffrage has obtained, in New Zealand and Australia; look in what direction the force of the women's vote went. It did not upset parties, it did not produce a sex war; what it did was to make politics more serious, more weighty, more beneficial to the daily life of the ordinary citizen. Where the pressure was put was just where it was needed and where it has been so weak in our own political life—Old Age Pensions, temperance and factory legislation, infant mortality, the age of consent (I am running through a list of the Acts of Parliaments passed by Parliaments elected by women as well as men), the substitution of arbitration for strikes, sweating; these are the things where women will help us most; these are the things Parliament has been so miserably weak in dealing with in past years, because the women who knew and cared so much about them were allowed no voice in the matter.

I stand here to support women's suffrage because I am a minister of that religion that has done nothing if it has not raised womanhood. The difference between Christendom and Eastern nations is surely the difference in our view of womanhood. The Church has always known what women are. We know what we owe to the martyrs, we know what pluck is, we know who it was that stood at the foot of the Cross. We know that nearly every nation in the West got its Christianity through the pluck of women; we know in England, even in Anglo-Saxon times, what power was in the ruling of women. In these days monasteries were in two divisions, there was the women's house and the men's house, and the two houses were ruled by one head, generally not the Abbott but the Abbess. It was St. Hilda who brought up some of our greatest and best preachers; we have deteriorated since those times, at present I know of no theological college which is managed by a woman.

I do not think anyone will seriously deny that the whole spirit of Christianity is liberty. The ancient claim, the ancient boast of Christianity is that there is no difference between bond or free, between Jew or Greek, between male or female, and it is for that religion of humanity that we stand. We do not want feminine rule; but we do not want masculine rule either. We want human rule.

Debenham & Freebody

Wigmore Street.
(Cavendish Square) London, W.

THE FASHION FOR SHANTUNG

Shantung is in great demand for Coats and Skirts and Race Coats and Travelling Coats. The rich heavy quality now so fashionable is particularly suitable for Tailor-made garments. The under-mentioned are examples now in stock.



Coat and Skirt (as sketch), in best quality Natural Shantung Silk, trimmed with satin and braids to tone, coat lined with silk foulard, 8 1/2 Gns.



Coat (as sketch), made of Natural Shantung, the best quality, perfectly cut and tailored, £4 15.

SENT ON APPROVAL

Debenham & Freebody,
Wigmore Street, London, W.

ST. GIULIA AND FEMALE SUFFRAGE.*

By Israel Zangwill.

(This article will be incorporated in a forthcoming book, entitled "Italian Fantasies.")

Vastly strange are the wanderings of saints and pictures. When a Magnificent One ordered for his pilled sala a Madonna—even with himself and his consort superadded—he was, for aught he knew, helping to decorate Hampton Court in Inghilterra, or the mansion of a master-butcher in undiscovered and unchristened Pennsylvania. And when a saint was born, an equal veil hid the place of his death or of his ultimate patronage. The fate of St. Francis, to live and die and be canonised in his birth-place, was of the rarest. His pendant, St. Dominic, came from Old Castile, and was buried in Bologna.

It is no surprise, therefore, to find St. Giulia of Carthage in possession of Brescia, though I must confess that until I stumbled upon the frescoes consecrated to her in the church of St. Maria del Solario her name and fame were unknown to me. Luini painted these frescoes, the sacristan said, though the connoisseurs omit to chronicle them and will doubtless repudiate the attribution. The date of 1520 appended to the somewhat free and easy Latin epigraph beneath does indeed bring them well within Luini's working period, but their authenticity interests me less than the story they tell.

St. Giulia, it would appear, was born in the seventh century of a noble Carthaginian family, and was endowed with holy learning and every spiritual grace.

Stemate praeignis Carthagine nata libellos

Docta sacros, anima, corpus gestuque pudica,

Curat patientis humilis, jejuniisque pollens.

Such a maiden could only become an apostle to the heathen. Accordingly, we see her arrive at Corsica in a boat with neither oar nor sail, and start praying to the true God. A good-natured citizen warns her of the risks of such heresy, and the kindly ruler of Corsica himself adjures her to discretion, his monitions being emphasised by a man with an axe who stands behind him. But holding her prayer-book, and already crowned with her halo, she prays on. The next fresco shows the inevitable sequel. She is hanging by her hair to the bough of a pretty tree, while an executioner prods at her bleeding breasts with a three-pronged fork, though his head is turned away, as if he were not over-proud of his job. The kindly ruler, however, continues his remonstrances. In the distance a small, dim angel wings his way to her. Finally, she is stretched on a cross, and two ruffians batter her with massive clubs, but angels hold the palm and wreath over her head, and the Dove flies towards her. These celestial visions are a true interpretation and externalisation of the psychology of the martyr: these alone could support her. In our own day the visions of our martyrs are less concrete; they die for some far-seen ideal of Justice or Freedom, and this suffices to sustain them in Spanish prisons or under the Russian knout.

But what is peculiarly noteworthy in the story of Giulia is the status of woman in the Dark Ages and under the Catholic Church. St. Giulia appears to enjoy as great a roving license as St. Augustine, her fellow-citizen in Carthage and "The City of God." She is not considered unsexed, nor does her teaching rank below man's, and she is canonised equally with the male. In fact, in leaving the home-nest to preach to the heathen, she is only following the model of Thekla in the Apocryphal Acts of St. Paul, whose story, though it was forged by a pious elder, is none the less proof of woman's position in that highest of all ancient spheres, Religion. "I recommend unto you Phoebe, our sister," says the misogynous St. Paul himself (Romans xvi.), "for she hath been a succourer of many and of myself also. Greet Priscilla and Aquila, my helpers in Christ Jesus; who have for my life laid down their own necks."

It is, indeed, doubtful whether Christianity would ever have been established but for the courage and companionship of women. I feel sure they tidied up the catacombs and gave a feeling of home to the crypts and caves. "It was the women who spread Christianity in the family," says Harnack. St. Augustine's father was a heathen; it was his mother who taught him to pray. The Virgin Martyr, like Santa Reparata of Florence, is a stock figure of the Roman calendar. As in all great movements, differences of station were forgotten, and Blahudine, the servant girl of Lyons, is one of the glories of Christian history.

Popular imagination added the Madonna to the Trinity as a sort of female representative. In Tintoretto's "Paradise" she figures as authoritatively as

the Christ, and in a picture at Vicenza, attributed to Tiepolo, she stands on the world, crushing the snake with her foot. Italian art is full of symmetrical paradises of sex-equality, and if a church was decorated with male saints down one aisle, they would be scrupulously balanced by female saints along the other. An old Byzantine Basilica at Ravenna, which displays twenty-two virgins arrayed against thirty saints of the dominant sex, first set me wondering whether, since the Dark Ages, woman has not gone back in Christendom instead of forward. Here at least was the atmosphere for the legend, if not for the reality, of a Pope Joan, whereas at the period in which I first opened my eyes upon the world and woman, she appears to have become reduced to an absolute industrial dependence upon her lord like the fifteenth-century chicken in Giambattista della Porta's "Book of Natural Magic." For according to the delightful recipe (cited by Corvo) for inducing affection towards you in a chicken, you must—before it has its feathers—"break off its lower beak even to the jaw. Then, having not the wherewithal to peck up food, it must come to its master to be fed."

I might cite in proof of woman's retrogression since the Dark Ages the glorification of womanhood through "The Divine Comedy," but the Italian poet's translation of life into literature is, I fear, not more legal evidence of the real status of woman in the Middle Ages than her chivalrous dedication at the hands of the Germanic or Provencal poets is a proof that she was treated even as an equal of her worshippers. Dante's unknown Beatrice sounds like a woman who was snubbed by her husband and brothers. But Matilda, who plays second fiddle to her, and who is equally drawn by Dante as a mild flower-culling maiden, was in reality the warrior Countess of Tuscany, and the fact that Dante feminises and floralises her shows that he had no real respect for feminine dominance in the actual shapes it took in life, and that he was only prepared to idealise woman on condition of her conforming to his ideal.

The scholars and commentators who have always been so puzzled at the metamorphosis of Matilda have forgotten man's tendency to break off woman's beak, whether in reality or in imagination. But even if Preger be correct in identifying Dante's Matilda, not with the Amazon of Tuscany, but with Mechtilde, the nun, whose mystic visions are the flowers she culls, it remains true that Dante's ideal was never the "Virago," a word which according to the learned Burckhardt implied at the epoch of the Renaissance nothing but praise, and which may serve to remind us that there is no sharp bisection of qualities between the sexes.

Matilda was, in fact, a sufficient refutation in herself of the notion that there is a rigid division between the qualities of men and women. "Such a difference as is implied does, indeed, exist, but it is between men and men, and between women and women, as well as between men and women, and the popular nomenclature which calls certain women mannish and certain men effeminate recognises the possibility of deviation from the normal. Matilda was a man in ten thousand. She even led her own armies. She patronised learning and founded the law schools of Bologna. If she kept her husbands in subjection, casting off one after the other, she had none of the vices of the male despot; indeed, her second marriage-contract stipulated only a sexless union. There was nothing, indeed, except these vices in which she ranks below the Magnificent Monsters who preceded her in the lordship of Lucca or Lombardy. I must admit that the Countess of Tuscany fell under the influence of her spiritual director (as the Male Magnificent falls under the influence of his unspiritual directress), and that she used her power, as it is feared women will, to bolster up the Church; in fact, she, with her mother Beatrice, attended the Council of Rome in 1074, at which Henry IV. was excommunicated, and hers was the Castle of Canossa, to which that Emperor came to abase himself before the Pope. And that dubious temporal power of the Pope's might not have come into being had she not left her possessions to the see of Rome, and thus founded the States of the Church. This, of course, is the secret of her high position in the earthly paradise of the Purgatory. But, after all, religious zeal is not a female monopoly, and I do not know that there has ever been a female Torquemada.

Catherine of Siena exercised an equally critical influence upon the fortunes of the Papacy and upon

European history when she persuaded Gregory XI. to move the Papal seat back from Avignon to Rome; a mission in which Rienzi had failed a generation earlier. Catherine, for all her ecstasies and self-scourgings, had far more common-sense than the male mystics.

It was in allowing for such divergences from the normal that the Dark Ages surpassed our electric-lit era, whose logic confounds the optional with the compulsory, and the individual with the general. It was not pretended that every woman can or must be a warrior, but she who had military genius was not debarred from developing it. It was not claimed that every woman can or must be a saint, but St. Clara stood equal with St. Francis and St. Catherine of Siena with St. Dominic. And at the Renaissance Boccaccio devotes a book to celebrated females and Michelangelo inscribes sonnets to the poetess, Vittoria Colonna (whose *Rime* still sell, and who unlike Matilda stood for religious reform). Vittoria's noble classic head, especially as seen helmeted in Michelangelo's design, suggests a very Minerva, and from various quarters we hear of the political woman, the learned woman, the patroness of the arts, and the female doctor, while at the foot of the staircase of Padua University stands a statue of a lady Professor, a happier Hypatia.

"The education given to women in the upper classes," says Burckhardt, "was essentially the same as that given to men . . . There was no question of women's rights or female emancipation, because the thing in itself was a matter of course. The educated woman no less than the man strove naturally after a characteristic and complete individuality."

When one remembers the struggle in nineteenth century England for the higher education of women, and particularly the desperate resistance to their studying and practising medicine, one realises the fallacy of expecting melioration from the mere movement of time. There is no automatic progress. What is automatic is retrogression, so that the price even of stability is perpetual vigilance.

But what has St. Giulia, born at Carthage and crucified in Corsica, to do with Brescia? I have already pointed out the free trade in saints, by which they were liable to posthumous export. St. Giulia's body was transported from Corsica by Desiderio, a noble Brescian, who ascended the Longobardian throne in 735. She was placed in the church dedicated to St. Michael, the patron saint of the Longobardi, whom she ousted in 915, from which date the Church was known as St. Giulia's. A Monastero di S. Giulia had existed from the first, and remained in being for over a thousand years, till its suppression in 1797 by the inevitable Napoleon. It is now a Museum of Christian Art, and there I saw her depicted in sculpture by Giovanni Carra, her figure nude to the waist and stretched on a real wooden cross with real nails in her hands and feet. Alas for Christian Art!

To-day our St. Giulias, in revolt against a social order founded on prostitution and sex-inequality, demand political rights as leverage for a nobler society, and, despite the advice of kindly Rulers, they are as ready as in the seventh century to be martyred for their faith, though they have replaced the passivity of St. Giulia by measures of aggression. Guariento foresaw the modern militant type when he drew those charming female angels with red and gold shields and long lances, and wings of green and gold, who stand on clouds—"suffragette" seraphs, they seem to me. You may see a battalion of them in the Museo Civico of Padua, filling a whole corridor, like a procession in the lobby at Westminster. One of these fair warriors trails by a cord a black demon with two quills like white horns, doubtless some literary Cabinet Minister. Another weighs two souls on scales, and Female Suffrage does indeed weigh men's souls in the balance, to find them mostly wanting. For of all forms of modern vulgarity, I deem nothing more dreadful than the scoffing callousness towards the sufferings of the "Suffragettes." They are only self-inflicted, we are told, as if this was not their supreme virtue. That in this age of blatant materialism women should still show that they possess souls is wondrous comforting to the idealist, tempted to believe that the fount of living waters had run dry, and that Giulia's only travels were now made by motor-car to smart country houses.

There is nothing which at first sight seems more

puzzling than the wickedness of good people. For it has often been said that the truly devout and respectable Christians are the very ones who would crucify Christ afresh if He appeared again, as indeed Arnold of Brescia, who had a touch of His spirit, was crucified by Emperor, Pope, and Church. And St. Bernard, the inspirer of the Second Crusade to recover the dead bones of Christ, played a leading part in hounding him down, as the Franciscans played a leading part in hounding down Savonarola.

Now why was St. Bernard—that *santo sen* who was chosen by Dante to induct him into the last splendours of the Paradise, and whose noble hymns to Jesus still edify the faithful—so blind to the divine aspects of his victim? And why is it that the citizens of Ferrara, whose excellent statue and eloquent tribute to their illustrious townsman Savonarola, faced my hotel window, could not be trusted not to clap into gaol the next heir of prophecy?

A converse question will conduct us to the answer. Why is the hooligan in the gallery of the theatre ever the chief friend of virtue? Why is the wife-bruise the most fervid applier of the domestic sentiment? Because the man in the gallery looks down on the tangle of life like the god his name implies: he sees it in as clear perspective as the aeronaut sees the network of alleys through which the pedestrian blunders; the plot is straightened out for him, the villain duly coloured, virtue in distress plainly marked by beauty and white muslin, and through no mists of prejudice or interest or passion he beholds the great outlines of right and wrong. 'Tis to the credit of human nature that, confronted with the bare elementals of ethics, and freed from egoistic bias, the human conscience, even the conscience most distorted in life, reacts accurately and returns a correct verdict with the unfailingness of a machine. This it is that preserves the self-respect of the blackest of us, this capacity of ours for seeing our neighbours' sins, which is the chief bulwark of public virtue. Wherefore could St. Bernard have seen Arnold of Brescia as history sees him, or as a dramatist of insight would have drawn him, St. Bernard would have been the first to be horrified at St. Bernard's behaviour. But a Saint, no more than a hooligan, is free from passions, interests, and prejudices of his own, especially an ecclesiast and a theologian and a founder of monasteries. Wilful and obstinate as are all the saints of my acquaintance, the most domineering are the clerical. For all St. Bernard's genius and holiness, he could not endure a rival point of view. By him, and not by this interloping Italian monk, this pupil of the critical Abélard, must the world be turned to righteousness; nay the heresy of Abélard himself must be condemned by the Council of Sens.

St. Bernard, if he lived to-day, would write the life of Arnold of Brescia with holy horror at his tragic fate and to-morrow, when the passions and mists of to-day are cleared away, some future Asquith will find a fresh stimulus to rebellion against the Peers in the noble sufferings of some St. Giulia of the Suffrage.

FORCIBLE FEEDING.

To the Editors of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

Dear Sir,—It is to-day reported in the Press that an inquest has been held at Portsmouth Prison upon the body of a man who had been forcibly fed because he refused food. The man is said to have died of "heart disease." Ought this to read heart failure due to the forcible feeding, or was the disease in any way induced by the forcible feeding? If this be so, the case comes as a striking example of the dangers attendant on forcible feeding.

If, on the other hand, the man was suffering from heart disease before entering the prison, the resort to forcible feeding must still be condemned because either the medical officer did not discover, as he ought to have done, that the man's heart was diseased, or the authorities were aware of the disease and proceeded with the feeding by force in defiance of the consequences.

A case of this kind shows up our English prison treatment in an unpleasant light. It is especially interesting to militant Woman Suffragists, for it is a precedent for causing their death by forcible feeding, unless, of course, they may happen to have influential connections whom the Government would prefer not to offend.—Yours etc.,

E. SYLVIA PANKHURST.

Linden-gardens, Bayswater, April 12.

The Woman's Press.

Our readers will be glad to know that Mr. Laurence Housman's amusing sketch, "The Bawling Brotherhood," is being reprinted in pamphlet form and will be ready some time next week. Mrs. Clayton's pamphlet, "Mary Wollstonecraft and the Woman's Movement of To-Day," recently reviewed in these columns, is now on sale at the Woman's Press, 4, Clements Inn, W.C., price 3d. net.

THE GREAT DEMONSTRATION.

Preliminary Arrangements for Saturday, May 28.

Though it is still six weeks before the great demonstration which will take place in London on Saturday afternoon, May 28, yet there is no time to be lost if the foundations for a successful day are to be laid down. The essential preparations have been already made at headquarters, and it only remains to carry out the scheme in detail during the weeks that are left.

The procession will not be confined to members of the Women's Social and Political Union. An invitation has been sent to other Woman Suffrage organisations, and many of them have already accepted and will join the procession under their own banners. There will also be a very large number of the general public who have not hitherto associated themselves with any Suffrage societies.

A Procession Two Miles Long.

From the hearty way in which the demonstration is being taken up on all hands it is estimated that the procession will be at least two miles long, and when formed up for the start on the Embankment, will stretch all the way from Westminster to Blackfriars Bridge.

But though this is probably the longest single procession which has ever marched through the streets of London, it will be completely organised, so that no difficulty can occur with regard to it. It will be divided up into five main sections, and these again will be subdivided into groups, so

Waterloo Place, to Piccadilly Circus; there, turning to the left, the procession will march straight along Piccadilly, past Hyde Park Corner, and along Knightsbridge to the Royal Albert Hall. It is estimated that the head of the procession will reach there about 4 o'clock, and the meeting will begin at about 4.30.

Inside the Hall.

The whole of the vast hall will be given up to the meeting, and, as a full list of the hall has been obtained, there will be none of those vacant seats which have slightly marred the effect of the great meetings previously held by the Women's Social and Political Union in that hall. The bulk of the seats will be open free to women, those who have walked in the procession being given precedence, but for the convenience of members of the Women's Social and Political Union and their friends certain parts—stalls, lower orchestra, and boxes—have been set aside and reserved for them. These must be applied for by members of the Women's Social and Political Union and can be obtained from the Ticket Secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C. Of these seats, some 3,000 of which were available originally, over 2,000, including all the boxes, have been already sold and only about 500 now remain. Those who wish, therefore, to obtain reserved seats should make early application to secure them. Tickets for the stalls



A Bird's Eye View of One of the Seven Detachments on June 21, 1908.

that there will be about 30 groups in all. Each section will be placed in charge of a marshal, and each group in charge of a captain.

The Purple, White, and Green.

As in the great demonstration of June 21, 1908, a special feature of the procession will be the colours which will be carried throughout its length. The seven historic banners which led the seven processions on that great day will be in evidence on May 28. Many of the standards which were borne aloft will again be seen. In addition to these an immense number of new standards will be unfurled on this occasion for the first time. With the exception of those parts of the procession where the banners of other Suffrage societies will be shown, the whole of the procession will carry out the colour scheme in purple, white and green, and a wonderful colour effect will be produced. As in the organisation of the procession, June 21, 1908, the standards and banners will be in the charge of banner marshalls and banner captains, corresponding with the division of the procession into sections and groups.

Paper Sellers.

A new feature of the demonstration on May 28, wherein it will differ from that of two years ago, will be the presence of a corps of women paper sellers, who will sell VOTES FOR WOMEN papers all along the line of the procession. A further corps will sell buttons, badges, etc., to wear during the march. In consequence, it is expected that a very large trade in papers and badges will be effected.

Time Table and Route.

The hour for forming up along the Embankment is 2 p.m., though the officers of the Women's Social and Political Union, who will be responsible for the arrangements on that day, will have to be in their places a considerable time before this. Punctually at 2.45 the start will be made up Northumberland Avenue, along Cockspur Street, and

are 1s. each, for the lower orchestra 6d. The meeting will last from 4.30 to 6 o'clock. The names of the speakers will be published later.

Officers Appointed.

The chief marshal of the procession will be Miss Jessie Kenney, who was chief marshal of the Embankment procession of June 21, 1908.

The chief organiser in the hall will be Miss Hambling, who on so many occasions previously has taken charge of the stewards in the Albert Hall.

The procession secretary is Miss Olive Smith, to whom communications with regard to the procession should be addressed.

The banner secretary is Miss Irene Dallas, who will deal with all questions concerning banners and colours.

Miss Annie Ainsworth will take charge of the VOTES FOR WOMEN newspaper sellers on the line of route.

"General" Drummond will be once again "General" of the demonstration.

Between now and May 28 an immense amount of work has to be put into the organisation of the procession. Every district in London has to be acquainted with this great demonstration, and from all parts of London women have to be brought to take part in the procession, and others, men and women, have to realise what is to take place in order that they may take the opportunity of seeing for themselves the great enthusiasm for the cause which will be shown. All those who are able to give any assistance to interesting London in this great day should put themselves into communication with Miss Christabel Pankhurst, who will inform them as to the best methods of rendering assistance.

WOMEN'S FIGHT FOR THE VOTE.

By Frederick W. Pethick Lawrence.

SUMMARY OF PREVIOUS CHAPTERS.

(Previous articles appeared in our issues of February 11, 25, March 4, 11, 18, 25, April 1, and 8.)

What women are asking for.—The demand which women are making is simply and solely that sex shall not of itself be a disqualification for the possession of the Parliamentary franchise. Women suffragists have accordingly drafted a Bill which they desire to see carried into law. It is known as the Women's Enfranchisement Bill, and reads as follows:—

That in all acts relating to the qualification and registration of voters or persons entitled or claiming to be registered and to vote in the election of Members of Parliament, wherever words occur which import the masculine gender, the same shall be held to include women for all purposes connected with and having reference to the right to be registered as voters, and to vote in such elections, any law or usage to the contrary notwithstanding.

The effect of the passage of this Bill will be immediately to confer the franchise upon all those women who possess the qualifications which at present entitle men to vote, and subsequently to secure that if any extension be made in the franchise law it shall affect men and women alike. It is estimated that about a million-and-a-quarter women will be immediately enfranchised by it. As there are at present between 7,000,000 and 8,000,000 male voters, this will mean that the female electorate will be about one-seventh of the whole.

The Meaning of the Parliamentary Vote.—The right to put a cross on a ballot paper which the possession of the Parliamentary vote confers is a symbolic act of citizenship. It is the means recognised by the law whereby the voter exercises his sovereign rights as one of the rulers of the country. Its immediate effect is to enable the voter to influence the selection of the man who is to represent his district in the House of Commons, and through him to control the legislation, taxation, and administration of the country. Though an isolated individual may not attach much importance to his own vote, it makes all the difference whether a whole class of individuals possesses the franchise or is excluded from it. What one single John Smith is unable to do a whole class of John Smiths not only can but will do. As illustrations may be noted the Trades Disputes Act, the Workmen's Compensation Act, and Old Age Pensions, which would never have become law if the working class had not been enfranchised.

Why Women Want the Vote.—In the first place, they desire to play their part in the life of the nation and introduce their point of view, so long neglected, into the government of the country. Among the matters decided in Parliament are questions of education, infant mortality, sweated labour, the conditions of women's work, the housing of the poor, the treatment of the poor and of criminals. Women feel deeply on all these questions, and when they are voters candidates of all political parties will find that in order to win their support at the polls they will have to set these questions in the forefront of their programmes. In the second place, women know that the possession of the vote is necessary to safeguard the interests of women. No human being is good enough to be entrusted with absolute power over another human being, and no section or class of a community is good enough to be trusted with absolute power over another section or class. At present the male electorate controls the making and the administering of the laws, and as a result the law is not fair to women, and it is also administered to their disadvantage. Finally, the vote is the hall-mark of citizenship, and confers a status which those who are excluded from it cannot possess.

Where the Law is Unjust to Women.—Those who oppose the granting of the franchise to women are the loudest in their claims that the place of women is in the home, yet it is precisely in the home that the rights of the man are by law entirely superior to those of the woman. The husband has the power to select where the home shall be and how it shall be conducted. In the eyes of the law he is the sole parent of the child so long as he is alive, and the decision as to the child's upbringing rests entirely with him. Whether the husband be good or bad, the wife is by law entirely subservient to him. She has no legal right to any share of the husband's income except in the case of actual desertion; and if, while continuing to live with her, he refuses to pay to her a single penny of his wages, she cannot obtain such payment except by breaking up her home and going into the workhouse. Short of this she and her children can starve, and yet she cannot claim the protection of the law to obtain maintenance from her husband. Finally, in the event of either party to the marriage being guilty of definite immorality, there is a total difference in the treatment accorded to husband and wife.

Women and the Administration.—In administering the country the Government has set upon entirely artificial differentiation between the sexes. In the first place, from a very large number of positions (including all the more important) women are excluded altogether, to the disadvantage of women, who are thus denied opportunities of well-paid employment, and to the disadvantage of the community, which is thus obliged to appoint a man where a woman might be more suitable, or have better qualifications. In the second place, where men and women are both employed, the woman receives a far smaller wage than the man for precisely the same work, as is the case with school inspectors, sanitary inspectors, post office employees, &c. Finally, the Government is one of the worst of sweaters in the wages it pays to women, either directly or through its sub-contractors in its Army clothing works and other departments.

Answers to Anti-Suffrage Arguments.—Women have shown their demand for the vote by petitions, by great public meetings, and by willingness to undergo imprisonment for the sake of the cause. These are the only methods available for the unenfranchised. That woman suffrage is popular among the electors is shown by the way candidates for Parliament secretly hostile to it hedge on the subject when questioned at election time. Though men's principal work may lie in the workshop and woman's in the home, that does not prevent men and it should not prevent women from taking a reasonable interest in the affairs of the country, and from sparing that small amount of time required to cast a vote at elections, to attend an occasional political meeting, and to discuss the questions of the day with acquaintances. Common sense and the experience of countries where women vote combine to show that woman suffrage does not lead to dissensions in the home, nor to women being treated with less respect by men, but does lead to the enactment of beneficial laws which they have been for years asking for in vain. There is no ground for thinking that woman suffrage will unduly strengthen any one of the present political parties at the expense of the others. Nor will it necessarily lead to adult suffrage or to women M.P.'s. After women have won the vote the male electorate will still outnumber the female

electorate by about six or seven to one, and only those changes which are approved by the whole electorate will be made. Where women have been called upon to govern they have generally been remarkably successful, as witness the famous names of Queen Elizabeth, Queen Victoria, Maria Theresa, the late Dowager Empress of China, and many others; but the possession of the vote does not mean the liability to be called on to govern, but merely to select those who will govern; and women are certainly capable of this quite equally with men. Many anti-suffragists pin their faith to the "physical force" argument; they say that the ultimate basis of all government is physical force. This is untrue; it is not the physically strongest races which govern the world, but those who possess the finest combination of physical, intellectual, moral and spiritual force; and the same is true within the confines of a single State. The appeal to the vote is not a symbolic method of appealing to the physical force of a country but an appeal to the mature judgment of what are held to be the most responsible citizens. Government can only remain stable if it has the support of its women as well as its men, for they are an equally essential part of the community. Another anti-suffrage argument is that there is no precedent for woman suffrage among important countries. But this argument would have applied equally to all those great reforms in which Great Britain has led the way.

Forty Years of Ladylike Methods.—Those who accuse the Suffragettes of impatience forget the forty years of "constitutional" agitation carried on from 1866 to 1905. At first women tried to get on to the register, and in one district 92 per cent. of the "qualified" women sent in claims. The case was, however, decided against them in the law courts—"Chorlton v. Lings." They then organised petitions, and in 14 years sent in over 9,000 petitions with over three million signatures. Next they held enthusiastic meetings in all the large towns of the country. Nevertheless they were omitted from the County Franchise Bill, and, at the express direction of the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., pledged to Woman Suffrage voted against an amendment to include women. After this betrayal women continued to pursue "peaceful" methods, and in 1897 a monster memorial, signed by 257,000 women, was presented to members of Parliament. But no notice was taken of it, and M.P.'s continued to ignore the agitation.

CHAPTER VIII. MILITANT METHODS.

"I come not to bring peace on earth, but a sword."

No one idea has done more to retard the progress of the human race than the exaltation of submission into a high and noble virtue. It may often be expedient to submit; it may even sometimes be morally right to do so in order to avoid a greater evil; but submission is not inherently beautiful—it is generally cowardly and frequently morally wrong.

This view is, of course, contrary to the teaching which has long prevailed. From time immemorial the rulers of men have demanded of their subjects submission, and have enforced it with their armies and their police and their prisons. But, not content with this, they have instigated the teachers and the preachers of the people to extol it as a great moral and religious principle—a symbol of obedience to God himself. This teaching has done incalculable evil. It has hindered the exercise of the real functions of the human body, it has destroyed the liberty of the human will, it has clipped the wings of the human imagination.

Particularly have those whose natures are peaceable and loving, who place the good of others before that of themselves, been led astray by this false doctrine. Not content with sacrificing themselves and their own true development entirely to the wishes of others, they have yielded even where their duties as guardians and protectors of the weak should have compelled them to stand firm. They have not seen that to give way under such circumstances, to be overruled and to fail to provide the protection required, was a serious breach of trust to be resisted at all costs and with the strongest power which it was possible to exert.

Serious as have been the consequences of this doctrine in other fields, they have been nowhere more fatal than in the case of women who have been led in large numbers to believe any other rule of conduct unwomanly. As a result, a whole set of ideas necessary for the proper evolution of the human race has been crushed out of existence, and the man's point of view has held exclusive sway.

Nothing in life is more beautiful than the relationship of the mother to the child, by which she gives freely and unhesitatingly of all that she has to the young life. This devotion is in accordance with the natural and highest instincts of her nature, but to transfer this devotion into submission to the will of others, even when such submission implies renunciation of the guardianship and proper care for her own children, is to pervert the primal instincts of woman into wrong and improper channels. In allowing her ideas to become subservient to those of men she committed a breach of trust. To-day she has to recover her lost position.

The adoption of militant methods by women in this fight for the vote is the outward sign that they have at last abandoned this false and pernicious doctrine of submission.

It is the recognition that they have duties to perform, services to render to the State and to one another, to men and to children, which they cannot and will not any longer leave undone. For centuries men have usurped the domination and treated women as an inferior and subject race. When women sought to obtain their proper place by methods of argument and entreaty, they were tricked and humbugged by politicians. To-day they have decided to submit no longer, and, realising that persuasion has failed, they have determined to use coercive measures.

This awakening of women to the stern realities of life is not to be regretted; it cannot be good for any section of the human family to live their lives in artificial surroundings cut off from actuality. Moreover, for many years women workers have suffered under stress of the laws of conflict and struggle which form part of the daily round. It was full time that their more sheltered sisters should be undeceived.

These facts are of universal application, true not merely of the fight for the vote, but of other conflicts in daily life. If this be granted, it only remains to show that the actual militant methods adopted by the Suffragettes are such as commend themselves to reason and common sense. Here the opposition of a special set of objectors has to be met. These men and women are perfectly aware that, in their social intercourse, in their business transactions, in their dealings with their tradespeople, persuasion and courtesy are not enough, and that some form of pressure must be applied, but they say that they never have occasion to adopt methods even remotely similar to those used by the Suffragettes against their political opponents. They put a case in somewhat the following words:—

"If one of my friends does things to me which I do not like, or says things to me which are disagreeable, I do not dog his doorstep or send my children to annoy him or shout at him when he goes outside his house. If my landlord raises my rent or refuses to abide by the conditions of the lease, I do not make myself personally unpleasant to him. If my baker sells me bad bread or my fishmonger bad fish, I do not thereupon bring a body of customers together round his shop and force him to protect himself and his goods by a posse of police. I know quite well these are the wrong ways to get the matter put right, and if I adopted them I should not only make myself extremely ridiculous, but I should fail entirely of my object. Why, then, do you adopt these methods in trying to get the vote?"

The Unique Character of a Franchise Struggle.

The answer to this question lies in the fact that the struggle of a voteless section of the population to wrest for itself the franchise from the Government is a unique struggle, differing in essential particulars from any other struggle to obtain redress in the ordinary affairs of life. If your friend behaves badly to you in any way, it is always open to you to cease to have him for a friend; that will at once free you from the intrusion of his presence, and the knowledge that your friendship may be terminated by either of you at will serves always (if no higher consideration prevails) to deter him from saying or doing anything to you which might be a cause of offence. If your landlord fails to abide by the terms of the lease, you have the remedy of the law against him; if he raises your rent unduly, you can leave his house untenanted. If your fishmonger serves you with bad fish, or your baker with bad bread, you have the remedy always at hand in your ability to transfer your custom to other shops; and the knowledge that you can take this action if things go too far gives weight to your words of remonstrance which they would not otherwise possess.

But in the case of a Government you have no such means of redress. So long as you remain in the country you are constitutionally subject to the control of the Government and under the direct jurisdiction of the laws of the land which they enact and enforce. You cannot refuse to recognise the Government as a Government. You cannot if you are voteless bring constitutional pressure to bear to change the Government of the day. You cannot bring the law into action to enforce your rights, for the simple reason that you have no rights.

Wherever, therefore, the Government of the day has stood out against the wishes of the people who were unrepresented, there revolutionary methods have had to be resorted to. It was revolutionary methods which won Magna Charta, which broke the arbitrary power of the Stuarts, which freed the people of France, which brought about the Reform Bills of 1832 and 1867.

It was the thought that women under no circumstances would adopt revolutionary methods which led to the callous attitude of members of Parliament towards the Woman Suffrage agitation. But women have now decided that if no other way is open to win their liberty, even revolution will not be eschewed.

In succeeding chapters of this series I shall trace the origin and development of the militant methods adopted by the Women's Social and Political Union, showing how carefully they have been chosen so as never to exceed by one iota the absolute necessities of the situation.

(To be continued.)

HELPERS AT THE SCOTTISH EXHIBITION.

I.—Miss Edith Craig.

The approach of the Scottish Exhibition reminds us, if we need reminding, of one of the very distinct personalities in our Union, whose work and interest are going to contribute a large share to the success of the Glasgow Exhibition.

Miss Edith Craig, gifted daughter of a celebrated mother, is placing at the disposal of the organisers her time, her talent, and her experience, in order to manage that very important feature, the entertainments. Nowadays she redoubles her efforts at the instigation of her mother, Miss Ellen Terry, who has always been a most ardent Suffragist, but who now often finds that neither her engagements nor her strength will allow her to take the active part in suffrage work that her sympathies would dictate. Miss Terry is most generous and helpful in lending dresses for suffrage plays from her large dramatic wardrobe. In the more active work of organisation, entailing as it does so much travelling, Miss Terry likes to feel that her daughter is doing extra work on her behalf, and though Miss Craig is a busy woman with a hundred interests, she yet makes time to help the Suffrage in many ways—by getting up plays, designing dresses, speaking and stewarding at meetings, selling papers in the street, and even "picketing" outside the Houses of Parliament.

Miss Craig has been a Suffragist all her life.

"When I was at school," she said, "I lived in a house of Suffrage workers, and at regular periods the task of organising Suffrage petitions kept everybody busy. Perhaps I didn't think very deeply about it, and my first ideas of Suffrage duties were concerned with the interminable addressing of envelopes; but I certainly grew up quite firmly certain that no self-respecting woman could be other than a Suffragist. As to joining Suffrage societies—yes, I belong to ten now, but I don't seem to be able to remember more than seven—that came later."

There was a gleam of purely secular amusement in Miss Craig's eye, and I felt that some reason not wholly hackneyed was to be given me. It came. "It was seeing VOTES FOR WOMEN sold in the street in an apologetic manner that made me feel that I wanted to do it quite differently, and I began joining societies right away. That was

not Words," and then there's a delightful 1840 play—crinolines and all that sort of thing—by Miss Bessie Hutton. 'Before Sunrise' it is called. Then there's 'An Englishwoman's Home.' I like them all. I do think plays have done such a lot for the Suffrage. They get hold of nice frivolous people who would die sooner than go in cold blood to meetings. But they see the plays, and get interested, and then we can rope them in for meetings. All Suffrage writers ought to write Suffrage plays as hard as they can. It's a great work. For the Glasgow plays we are glad to have persuaded Miss Carmouche, a pupil of Miss Rosina Philippi's, to act in several of them. My cousin, Miss Olive Terry, plays several leading parts."

Miss Craig's charming flat in Bedford Street is a veritable little Japanese museum, and I learned that her delight in Japanese art dates from the surprisingly early age of two years, which she remembers perfectly. "My nursery was papered with Japanese prints, and I must have drunk in the atmosphere. I wore Japanese clothes exclusively when I was a small child. I've got some of them still, a sweet little saffron kimono in particular. I loved my Japanese clothes, and I was brought up with bare feet."

Miss Craig has many interests. No "anti" could accuse her of a life of one-sided partisanship. Her connection with the stage everyone knows, of course. "I like character parts best, but don't ask me for my favourite part; I really can't tell you." The script of a play peeped out from a useful sized bag, and she admitted to a great delight in reading plays, and a great many naturally fall to her lot to read. Gardening and country life are very dear to Miss Craig, who also has a weakness for mascots; a small black velvet cat seldom leaves her, and affords soothing and often humorous interludes in her conversation.

MARGARET KILROY.

W.S.P.U. ANNOUNCEMENTS.

"Votes for Women" Week.

With the date of this issue, Friday, April 15, begins VOTES FOR WOMEN Week, the first of the three great pieces of work to which members and friends of the W.S.P.U. are called this spring. For the next seven days every spare moment must be devoted to bringing the paper before new readers, so that its circulation may reach a steady figure of 50,000. There is no surer means of helping the suffrage cause; once the paper is introduced it does its own work in drawing in new members. The plans for advertising it are so varied that all can help—first and foremost selling in the streets, then poster parades, decorated carriages, four-in-hand coaches, a megaphone drive, canvassing, chalking, &c., &c. (see p. 450). Willing volunteers are already at work, and those who wish to take part in this interesting and important effort should call or write at once to Miss Ainsworth, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C., or to the local organiser in their district.

Self-Denial Week.

At the end of this month another opportunity will be given to members to show their devotion to the cause by making some special sacrifice and thus adding to the funds. Many plans for making and saving money during the special Self-Denial Week (April 30-May 7) have already been suggested, and more are invited.

To the Parks!

From now onwards through the spring and summer the great open-air rallying places of the W.S.P.U. in London will be the parks. In many parks and public places the purple, white and green standard will be raised next Sunday; and every Sunday meetings will be held, particulars of which will be found each week under "The Campaign in the Metropolis."

The Scottish Exhibition.

Over the Border, at the end of this month, the great Scottish Exhibition will be in full swing—Charing Cross Halls, Glasgow, April 28, 29 and 30. Members and friends have been so generously contributing money and labour that a beautiful and interesting Exhibition is assured, while the harvest, in increased membership and funds, bids fair to surpass all hopes. The Exhibition will be opened successively by Dr. Garrett Anderson (Mayor of Aldeburgh), Lady Constance Lytton, and Miss Decima Moore. More particulars will be found on p. 460. It is not yet too late to help—gifts of money or of articles for the stalls or offers of personal help will be gladly received by Mrs. Drummond, 502, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, or Miss Frances McPhun, 141, Bath Street, Glasgow, or Miss Geddes, 8, Melville Place, Queensferry Street, Edinburgh.

Great London Meetings.

The great Monday afternoon meetings at the Queen's Hall, which have become such a feature in the life of all those interested in the woman movement, have now begun again after the Easter holidays. These meetings, which are open free to all, serve as a weekly rally of members by which they can learn of the progress of the movement and keep in touch with headquarters. They also do invaluable work in bringing new members into the Union. Next Monday, April 18, those present will have the pleasure of hearing Miss Decima Moore, the well-known actress, as well as Mrs. Pethick Lawrence and Miss Christabel Pankhurst, while on Monday, April 25, Sir John Rolleston, M.P., has promised to speak, and on the Monday following the Rev. Hugh Chapman, of the Chapel Royal, Savoy. For those who are prevented by their work from attending afternoon meetings, another great re-union is held every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock in St. James's Hall, Great Portland Street. Here, next Thursday, April 21, Mrs. Pethick Lawrence will address the meeting, and members will have the pleasure of hearing also Miss Una Dugdale and Miss C. A. L. Marsh.

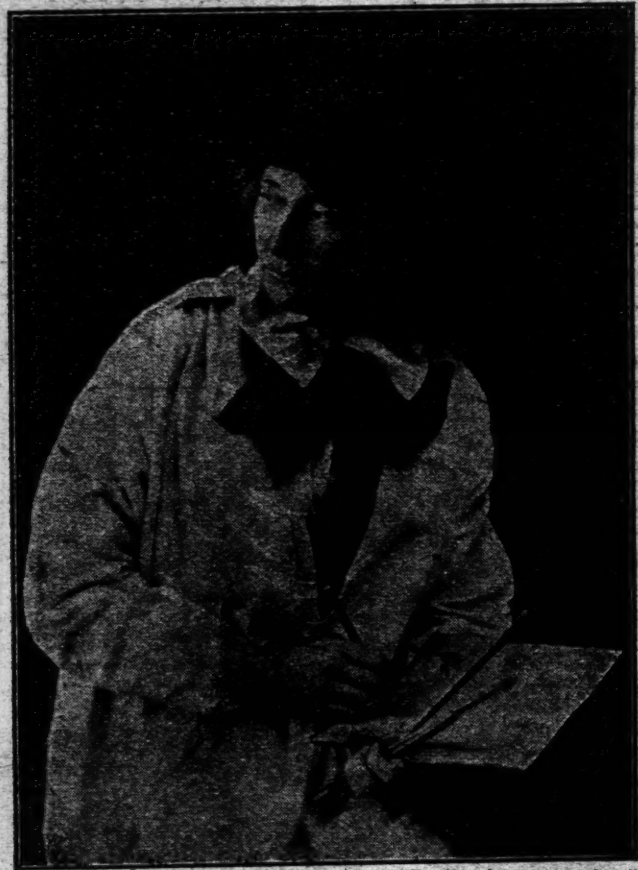


Photo: Marie Leon, 30, Regent Street, W.
Miss Edith Craig as Rosa Bonheur in the Pageant of Women.

some time ago, you know, and our sellers don't apologise for their existence now."

"D'you like selling VOTES FOR WOMEN?"

"I love it. But I'm always getting moved on. You see, I generally sell the paper outside the Eustace Miles Restaurant, and I offer it verbally to every soul that passes. If they refuse, I say something to them. Most of them reply, others come up, and we collect a little crowd until I'm told to let the people into the restaurant, and move on. Then I begin all over again."

This suggested quite a joyous little mental picture, and it led us into bypaths of talk, whence I returned to hear Miss Craig telling me that one of her chief joys was organising anything anybody would allow her to organise.

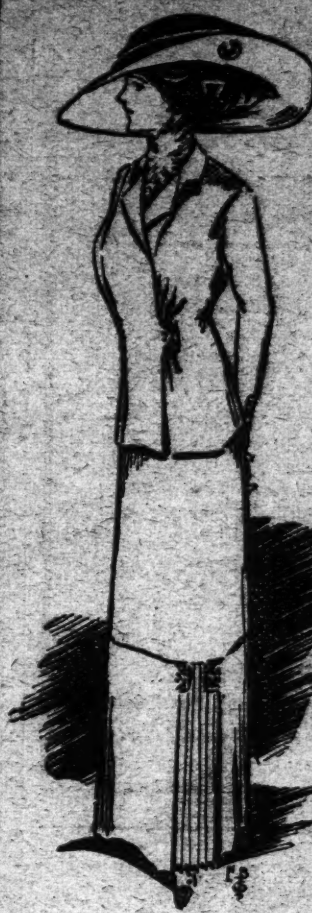
"You are the chief organiser of the Actresses' Franchise League, of course?"

"Oh, am I? I organise for every society I belong to, not for any one in particular. That's nearer the truth."

That brought us to the Pageant of Famous Women, of which Miss Craig spoke with great enthusiasm. There is no hall big enough for the Pageant at the Scottish Exhibition, but Miss Craig hopes to "do" the Pageant in Glasgow later on.

"And what about your part in the Exhibition as it stands?"

"Oh, quite nice. We've got a new play by a young writer from Bournemouth, Miss Josephine Harvey, 'Deeds



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FOR ALL PRISONERS AND CAPTIVES.

Great things are born in travail. And so the political
freedom of women is being born in the imprisonment and
suffering of women. On account of this travail of its birth
it has a wondrous light to shed which shall be poured into
the dark places of the world and transform them.

On nothing will its light shine with greater healing power
than on our present inhuman prison system. Suffragettes
have seen the working of this system. As a deterrent to
political offences, they have found it stupid and brutal; its
effect upon themselves has merely been to stiffen their
resolve to work for the emancipation of women. But on the
ordinary criminal they have seen its effect to be terrible.
Here it has a demoralising, crushing influence baneful
to those who suffer under it, baneful to those who direct it
and utterly baneful to the community as a whole.

Up till a little while back the indictments of our prison
system fell on deaf ears. To-day, because of what the
Suffragettes have gone through, the story is receiving
attention.

Mr. Galsworthy's tragic play, "Justice," has brought the
facts home to many who need a dramatic setting to awaken
them to reality. And now the *Hibbert Journal* for April
(Williams and Norgate) contains a powerful indictment
penned by one who has endured imprisonment as an ordinary
criminal. With unerring logic he states and proves against
the prison system five principal charges.

In the first place, he says, imprisonment is slavery; none
of the distinguishing features of slavery are absent. The
essence of slavery consists in forcibly depriving human
beings of their right to labour as and where it may suit
them best, and to receive and enjoy the fruits of that labour.
This slavery by imprisonment is of a more grievous
description than the negro slavery once practised in
America.

In the second place, imprisonment is a school of crime,
creating criminals. He quotes the case of a previously
respectable young fellow who had been convicted for
writing a worthless cheque when drunk. He left the prison
determined to earn an honest livelihood. Not obtaining
employment before the jail's miserable discharge allowance
was expended, some days' starvation ensued. In an
unfortunate moment he recalled a trick exhibited in prison
by a London thief. It ensured the snapping of a watch-
chain and the stealing of a watch so deftly as to make
detection difficult. He entered a public-house bar and
successfully practised on a drunken customer. It was easy,
then, to follow up as a business this method of procuring
money. He thus stole watches to the value of two
thousand pounds before being caught in the act.

Thirdly, it inculcates in prisoners a desire for the lowest
offences.

Fourthly, imprisonment destroys men morally, physically,
and mentally, and totally undermines their constitution,
unfitting them for any real work when they come out.

Fifthly, imprisonment is wholly evil in its effects. By
whatever margin of creational equipment a human being
is superior to a beast, by so much is that human being's
condition inferior when the key turns and he or she
is left locked in the kennel, henceforth replacing what has
been his or her home. Language affords no means of
expressing its agonising, appalling effect on body and mind.

The public now and then read of an attack by a prisoner
on a guard. But the public never know what may well be
the real antecedent. There are prisoners who submit with
difficulty to the bondage imposed upon them—"Nature's
rebellion against monstrous law." They cannot sink tacit-
fully into the position. The chain of their slavery galls
them. Such an one fails to adopt a servile attitude although
become the serf of an executioner or warder. He chafes
instinctively under the petty exactions and inhuman denials
automatically enforced. He can scarcely feign obedience.
This the jailer speedily perceives, and, accustomed to extort
the last tittle, makes his demands more exorbitant, and
pushes things to an extremity whenever possible. Thus the
prisoner is continually harried until aggravated into break-
ing prison rules and marked as a frequent offender.

Whatever may happen it is useless for a prisoner to com-
plain of ill-usage, or, indeed, of anything. Whatever lie a
warder may proffer is accepted as truth. Whatever truth a
prisoner may proffer is held a lie. Prisoners brought from
jail to a court of law as witnesses not infrequently are the
only persons in a case whose evidence is true. Yet such
evidence, though impregnable and unchallengeable on its
merits, is by legal fiction "tainted" and false.

Suffragettes, says the writer, have observed how
Prison chaplains forget that their cloth invests them, at least, with
the obligations of gentlemen. Depravation has gone far when such a
person can insult a high-minded woman imprisoned for conscience'
sake by tauntingly asking her if she had not been paid to get there?
Another Suffragette relates that a chaplain laid the sins of his
hearers so remorselessly on their bent shoulders as to force an old
woman to rise and call out to the preacher: "Don't be so hard on
us! You don't know—you don't know!" She was, of course, seized
and hurried away by warders, the tears streaming down her
withered cheeks. How many days' bread-and-water would it mean
for so unstudied an expression of what is profoundly true? She
was irrefutably right. He does not know. None of them do.

He sums up a case irrefutably made out by excusing the
individual prison officials for what they do. "As well reproach
electricity for being electric," he says, as reproach individual
jailers. "Obviously, the function of jailership is outside the
programme designed for humanity." The system it is
which is responsible for all.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

"Famous Blue Stockings." By Ethel Rolt Wheeler.
(London: Methuen and Co., Ltd. 10s. 6d. net.)
"Woman v. Suffragist." (Pamphlet.) By A. Larard.
(Garden City Press, Ltd. 2d.)
"The Tramp"—April. (The Adelphi Press, Ltd. 6d.)
"Twentieth Century Magazine"—April. (Boston: The
Twentieth Century Co. 25 cents.)

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THE WORLD WE LIVE IN. Some Notes upon New Dress.

With every year that passes the world would seem to grow more circumscribed, until even the dressmaker will have no new countries to conquer. Season by season we levy our toll upon the ideas of every nation, and combine them to make garments more fascinating and more diverse. Yet ever, as if in the sheer hopelessness of finding something new, we turn back upon what is old, and make it serve a fresh purpose in combination with the inventions which we have evolved. The Paisley shawl of other days is buried in those corners which we reserve for the out-of-date, but the pattern has become the essence of smartness in all the newest gowns. It finds its way into trimmings for dresses and decorations for hats, and very welcome it is in its quiet colouring and its harmony of shades. One may see the pattern in silks, chiffons and other materials at Peter Robinson's, where it is made up in squares for hats for country wear, in lengths for scarves, or in chiffons for dresses. Though these are attractive, they need not absorb attention, for the season is certainly not one of a single notion. Coverings for the ordinary dress are to have a great popularity. Here is one—a tunic in filet silk with a deep silk shoe-lace fringe, a garment which prettily reveals the dress underneath. For those who do not favour the tunic there is a cuirass in net, in black guipure, or in white lace, which gives great smartness to a dress which has lost its first freshness. All these are things of which we shall see much in the spring which is just opening, and which is promising us such variety of choice.

New ideas in overdress in one form or another are to be met in most of the best shops. Wandering into the silk department at Selfridge's the writer came across a distinct novelty in an overslip which covers the entire dress and makes it a new garment in appearance. This may be had in any colour chiffon, and that taste for Paisley which has been commented upon finds expression in the introduction of that pattern at the neck, waist, the edge of the short sleeves, and round the skirt, the colour chosen toning with that of the main garment. Then at Messrs. William Owen's one may have one's fancy caught by the voilages de blouse in ninon or chiffon which one obtains in the colour of the dress, thus securing that continuity of effect which is desirable now that the liking for the white blouse is very much less pronounced than it was. These voilages are cut low in the neck, but much the same may be said of all the bodices that are coming from Paris. The season is to be one of low necks, thus breaking away from the mode of the last few years. The plainness of the cut-away neck is redeemed by the new neck-wear, which takes the form of collars in floral net, edged with white lace after the Claudine pattern which is still familiar to us in pictures of elderly ladies of the last generation. In this, as in many other things, we are drifting back to the period of 1830, but with greater range of choice as may be seen at Peter Robinson's or at John Lindsay's in Brompton Road.

Whatever else the year may bring us it is certain that many women will wear their skirts more straight and narrow than at any time that we can recall. The skirts will be short revealing the shoes, but it is the extraordinary closeness with which they fit about the knees which is their greatest novelty. Indeed the story of the lady who was compelled to stand all her days because her dress prevented her sitting down seems less absurd than it did. So far as materials are concerned foulards are in greatest favour. A dress comparatively free from the exaggerations of the moment, which was nevertheless very attractive, caught attention at Messrs. Derry and Toms'. The blue foulard which composed it had a double pin stripe in white. The dress itself was in three pieces—bodice, skirt and a short coat—and the trimmings were of the material set transversely. The upper portion of the bodice was of tucked ninon over English embroidery which peeped through, while the short coat was caught by a bright leather belt. Equally striking is a gown which John Barker and Co. are showing. It is in fuchsia shades, almost approaching the colours of the W.S.P.U. Over a soft silk foundation the ninon in rather strong shades is piled until the fuchsia effect emerges. Through the transparent upper bodice one catches the shimmer of gold lace underneath. Such garments as these are, as may be supposed, for the comparatively wealthy, but at the same time one came across some most inexpensive washing dresses, very simple and attractive in design, and made in almost any shade of the easement cloth which is now being extensively used for purposes of which its original makers probably never dreamed.

The cold winds of the last week or two speak to us of the necessity of wraps and outdoor garments, and in regard to these, the spring fashions allow us great latitude. Among the lighter garments of this kind are some beautiful Shantung wraps, also to be seen at John Barker's, these being readily adaptable for afternoon calling, as dust cloaks, or for theatre wear. In fact there is no limit to their usefulness. For times when something heavier and less likely to soil is required there are the mackintosh Ranelaghs in silk finish, which are protection against a shower. An excellent idea for campaigning purposes is the wonderfully light oil silk hood which Peter Robinson's have just introduced, for drawing over the hat in the case of a shower. And while on the subject of rain mention is deserved of the neat umbrellas shown by Selfridge's, in which the silk is covered by a thin crocodile leather case, so that when a shower is not to be faced the whole contrivance looks like a stout stick, becoming a serviceable umbrella when it is slipped from its case. The idea is French, as might be guessed.

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The Women's Social and Political Union are NOT asking
for a vote for every woman, but simply that sex shall cease
to be a disqualification for the franchise.

At present men who pay rates and taxes, who are owners,
occupiers, lodgers, or have the service or university fran-
chise, possess the Parliamentary vote. The Woman's Social
and Political Union claim that women who fulfil the same
conditions shall also enjoy the franchise.

It is estimated that when this claim has been conceded
about a million and a quarter women will possess the vote
in addition to the seven and a half million men who are at
present enfranchised.

The Women's Social and Political Union claim that a
simple measure, giving the vote to women on these terms,
shall be passed immediately.

VOTES FOR WOMEN

4, CLEMENTS INN, STRAND.

FRIDAY, APRIL 15, 1910.

**THE LIBERAL ELECTION
PROGRAMME.**

"We wish to sweep away the electoral anomalies
which distort representation and deny the franchise to
so many."

Thus declared Mr. Winston Churchill in the course
of his speech in the House of Commons on Tuesday. A
measure of electoral reform is, we may therefore take it,
to find a place in the Liberal programme for the forth-
coming General Election. At last, so it appears, the
Government are prepared to commit themselves to
introducing such a measure. Hitherto they have
distinctly fought shy of doing so. It is true that Mr.
Asquith, when waited upon by a deputation of Members
of Parliament, asking him what he proposed to do with
regard to Woman Suffrage, escaped from the difficulty
in which he was thus placed by saying that it was the
hope and intention of the Government to introduce a
large measure of franchise reform, to which, under
certain conditions, and upon the initiative, not of the
Government, but of private Members, Woman Suffrage
might be added. But since then he has carefully
refrained from making any further reference to this
measure, except in answer to a question in the House

of Commons, when he relegated the measure to "the
dim and speculative future."

So far from showing any willingness to bring forward
a Reform Bill, the Government have attempted to
carry measures effecting piecemeal alterations in the
electoral law, the very introduction of which implied
that the enactment of a comprehensive measure was
not contemplated. More than once their action in this
regard has excited comment. Lord Winterton, speak-
ing a few days ago in the House of Commons, alleged
the reason for it to be that the introduction of a wider
measure would have opened up a controversy which
Liberal Members were only too anxious to see closed,
namely, the question of the franchise for women.
This is undoubtedly the true explanation. But if Mr.
Winston Churchill is to be regarded as the authorised
exponent of the Government's views—and although
there is about him much of the free-lance, he is yet
Home Secretary—the Government have now taken
their courage in both hands and are prepared to plunge
into the task of completely overhauling the franchise,
so that electoral anomalies may be removed and the
vote secured to many at present denied it.

This fact means one of two things. Either the
Government have decided, in addition to perfecting the
franchise for men, to grant votes to women; or they
have resolved, on the principle of "now or never," to
rush through an Electoral Reform Bill for the exclusive
benefit of men. That is to say, since the growing
strength of the women's movement makes it every day less
possible to extend the political rights of men while at
the same time maintaining the political outlawry of
women, the Government may attempt, while they
think there is yet some hope of success, to perpetrate
this injustice. Knowing the deep-rooted hostility of the
present Government to women's enfranchisement, the
Women's Social and Political Union will assume, until
a definite and explicit statement is made to the contrary,
that this discreditable course is the one which the
Government intend to take.

The Home Secretary's speech has once again proved
that Suffragists are wise to demand the simple removal
of the political disability of sex. Had the Women's
Enfranchisement Bill, which embodies this demand,
been carried into law, Mr. Churchill's statement would
have caused us not the smallest anxiety, but as this
measure has not been carried, and the political disability
of sex therefore still exists, the situation is one of
gravity, and calls for the utmost vigilance on our part.

The injustice and dishonesty of an attempt to give
more votes to men without giving any to women will,
of course, be obvious to everyone. But even if the
Liberal leaders are now prepared to abandon their
opposition to votes for women, and to incorporate a
provision for Woman Suffrage in their Reform Bill,
the position is nevertheless fraught with danger, for
to carry a large measure of electoral reform, compli-
cated as it is certain to be by the question of
redistribution of seats, will be a matter of great diffi-
culty. Infinitely better would it be, from the women's
point of view, to carry a measure for the removal of
disability of sex before the more unwieldy Electoral
Reform Bill is brought forward. We shall continue,
therefore, to demand the adoption of this procedure.

All the difficulties and dangers, a vista of which is
opened up by Mr. Churchill's speech, would have been
completely obviated, had the Women's Enfranchisement
Bill (which has been before the House of Commons for
forty years, and was twice introduced in the last
Parliament) been carried into law. This measure, by
enacting that the franchise laws in force for the time
being shall apply to women, would have given women
the benefit, not only of the present franchise, but of
any new electoral laws which may hereafter be enacted.

Mr. Churchill followed up his declaration in favour of
electoral reform by saying that the Government are
"seeking equal rights for all whites in this country."
They are doing no such thing. For five years they
have rejected the women's claim for equal rights, and
have essayed to stamp out their agitation for the vote
by what can, with literal truth, be called methods of
barbarism. At the present moment they are pursuing
the hypocritical plan of denouncing the Lords upon a
charge of unconstitutional behaviour of which they are
themselves guilty when they deny the rights of self-
government to women. For the future, they announce
what we have grave reason to suspect is a policy of
enfranchisement for men combined with oppression and
disfranchisement for women. Let them be assured that
if they attempt to pursue such a policy they will have
the women of the country to reckon with, for to this
degradation we will never submit.

Christabel Pankhurst.

THE SCOTTISH EXHIBITION, Glasgow, April 28, 29, and 30.

There was once a time in the history of Rome when the city was so hard pressed by a foreign foe that disaster seemed inevitable. At the critical moment the women came forward, and, voluntarily, gave up all their rings and jewels for the benefit of the State; and so the Roman Empire was saved by its women for the great future that lay before it.

Theirs was a beautiful act of patriotic devotion. Are we of meaner, less generous spirit than these women of ancient Rome? Their cause was a good one. Ours is a greater one. The ideal which we have set before us is an infinitely higher and finer one than theirs. It is the ideal of an uplifted womanhood, of a race made strong and pure through striking the fetters from the bound hands and souls of its women. It is a cause so wide and deep and far-reaching that few even of the most enlightened of our own generation are able to grasp its tremendous significance. It is the cause of Liberty, the love of which is the deepest instinct in human nature. Above all, it is a cause which cannot fail to make its appeal to every Scottish heart. Deeply ingrained in our national character is the love of freedom and independence. It is our heritage from a race of fighting ancestors.

It could not, indeed, be otherwise. For centuries, Scotland had to fight for its very existence against a powerful and arrogant neighbour. Time and again have its mountain solitudes resounded with the battle-cry of men fighting a desperate fight for freedom; time and again have its hills and moors been dyed with their blood.

The women of Scotland are the daughters of these men. They glory in a history which boasts amongst its heroes the names of Bruce and Wallace; in their veins runs the blood of the women of the Covenant, martyred for their magnificent devotion and unswerving loyalty to a great principle. There is, indeed, no soil more peculiarly adapted to the women's movement than that of Scotland, and every sign seems to point to the certainty that it has taken firm root and will thrive and flourish. Throughout the length and breadth of the land the message has gone forth, like the fiery cross of the days of the clans, calling upon women to rally to our standard and help the cause. There is something wonderful and very touching about the way in which they have responded to the call. From lonely farm houses in the far Western Isles—from women whose quiet lives are passed amidst the solitude of Highland glens where rarely or never a voice has been uplifted to explain the meaning of our movement, come promises of help for the great Scottish Exhibition. It is as if some mysterious intuition made their hearts leap out to our appeal. Words are hardly needed. Instinctively they realise the justice and righteousness of the woman's movement, and the magnificent promise it holds for the future.

From the busy manufacturing towns, too, come many promises of help and gifts—from women whose days are spent in hard, unrelenting toil in factory, mill and shop. To those who know, or guess something of the history of these gifts, the sacrifices involved, the hours stolen from much-needed rest, they are precious, indeed, far beyond their monetary value. They represent the love and labour of women who have woven into their work, like a thread of pure gold, their own rare and beautiful devotion, their unselfish enthusiasm in a great cause.

And what of the women "who are at ease,"—the women for whom life has been, like the enchanted palace of the fairy tale, a place where everything that heart and soul can desire is provided as if by the magician's wand? Some are helping nobly. Shoulder to shoulder with their humbler sisters, they are striving towards the common goal. Like those women of ancient Rome, who poured their jewels into the war chest of their threatened city, they are giving generously and ungrudgingly of what means they possess for the sake of the cause they have at heart. But there are still many who remain untouched. A curious, stupefying blindness seems to hide from them the great and glorious issue at stake. If the scales could but fall from their eyes, they would see that they too are bound, body and soul, by the same fetters which bear so heavily on the working woman. They have no need for the vote, they imagine; they have all the things which make life tolerable—leisure, riches, culture. But freedom is none the less sweet although all these minor gifts of the gods be already ours. Chains are none the less irksome though fashioned of glistening gold. M. MCP.

One fortnight more.

But a brief fortnight now and the eyes of all Glasgow, and the footsteps of many hundreds,

will be turned in the direction of the Charing Cross Halls. Here the flag of the purple, white and green—signal for enthusiasm or controversy according to circumstances—will fly bravely and send forth its invitation to all.

Within, the scheme of decoration in purple, white, and green, which is being arranged by a committee of artists, will be simple and exceedingly effective. A double row of stalls, back to back, will extend down the centre of the large hall. Here will be found amongst others the six large "Leader" stalls, three on each side. The Mrs. Pankhurst Stall, the Dr. Garnett Anderson, the "General" Drummond (Edinburgh); and the Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, the Christabel Pankhurst, the Lady Constance Lytton (Glasgow). The attendants of the four or five stalls set against the wall will add to the picturesque effects, including, as they do, graduates and undergraduates in academic robes at the University Stall; dainty maidens in Peter Pan dresses and mob caps selling cakes and sweets; and milk-maids in cool green linen frocks, white aprons, and sun bonnets, trading in farm produce and flowers.

Exhibits and Entertainments.

In addition to the unique exhibits of Prison Cells, cartoons in model (of the Cabinet Ministers and the Suffragettes!), the History of the Suffrage Movement in Photographs, all of which are already exciting interest and curiosity locally, the arrangements for the theatre are very attractive. Miss Edith Craig, Miss Winifred Mayo, Miss Cicely Hamilton and Miss Olive Terry, Members of the Actresses' Franchise League, who are travelling to Glasgow specially, will act in plays including "Before Sunrise," "How the Vote was Won," "The Apple," "The Pot and the Kettle," "An English woman's Home" and others. Miss Edith Craig is giving unsparingly of her help, Miss Cicely Hamilton will present her Waxworks and Miss Decima Moore will sing and recite.

Nor is that all, for in addition some of the best-known Glasgow artistes have promised their help, amongst their number being Miss Irene Rooke, Mr. Milton Rosmer, Mr. Graham Price, Miss Marjorie Gullan, Mr. Graham Moffat, and Mr. Stuart Forbes.

It is not too late

for anyone who wishes to help, to do so by sending a contribution, however small, in goods or in money. This is no ordinary local bazaar appealing, as it does, to the interest and enthusiasm of members in many lands, and there are rumours of pottery from Berlin, brass from Belgium, exquisite Egyptian embroideries, and carved ivory from Africa, as well as lace from the lace-workers of England, and many other things which are useful or beautiful or both. Still, as there is every indication that a great number of people will visit the exhibition, it is necessary to provide a large amount of goods of all kinds. Those contributors who have no reason for sending their donations to any particular stall may send them to that bearing the name of the "Leader" they are most interested in, and thus help to make it a success.

Special "Votes for Women" Labels have been printed for attaching to goods sent, and may be obtained from the Exhibition Offices, 141, Bath Street, Glasgow. Senders of goods are particularly requested to write clearly on the label the name of the stall for which the goods are destined.

NOTE.—Goods may be sent to the shop, 502, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, on any day until the 26th inst.; on and after that date (but not before) to the Charing Cross Halls.

The Exhibition Book.

This catalogue is now ready, and on sale—price twopence. It contains a history of the movement from the beginning to the present day; a biography and photograph of each of the four leaders; a list of the stalls with suitable Suffrage quotations, and a synopsis of the entertainments and exhibits. Great care has been taken to make this book of the first Suffrage Exhibition ever held in Scotland as attractive as possible, and it will form an interesting memento for those who are unable to visit the Exhibition in person, as well as for those who do. Copies may be had on application to the Exhibition Offices, 141, Bath Street, Glasgow.

Photo Coupons.

Many of the photo coupons, price 10s. 6d., entitling the owner to three cabinet photographs, kindly given by the well-known photographer, Mr. Annan, Sauchiehall Street, still remain unsold. As has been already pointed out, each 10s. 6d. paid for a coupon goes to the

funds of the bazaar, and this money will be lost if the coupons are not sold. Many people who have bought coupons have been so pleased with their photographs that they have given large orders for more, and members are urged to take advantage of this opportunity.

Competitions (Entrance fee 6d.)

Literary.—Name the six best drawn female characters in English and Scottish prose fiction in the 19th century in order of merit. Prizes: Goods to the value of 15s. and 5s. Cards must be posted before April 25 to Miss MacPhun, 141, Bath Street, Glasgow.

Work-bag Competition (Entrance 6d.).—The daintiest and most useful work-bag made from materials not exceeding 2s. in value. Prize: Goods to the value of 15s.

Work Competition (Entrance 6d.).—Any article made from materials not exceeding 1s. in value. Prize: Goods to the value of 10s.

Blouse Competition (Entrance 6d. each).—(1.) The best blouse, materials not to exceed 5s. in value. (2.) The best blouse, materials not to exceed 2s. 6d. in value. Prizes: Goods to the value of £1.

Edinburgh Stalls.

Miss Geddes begs to remind members and friends that all goods from Edinburgh and Districts should be sent in to her at 8, Melville Place, not later than Wednesday, April 20, Competition work (entrance fee enclosed), by Friday, April 22.

Perishable goods to be sent direct to Miss Geddes, Charing Cross Halls, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow, on April 27, 28 and 29. An Exhibition of Bazaar Work will be held at 8, Melville Place, Edinburgh, on Saturday, April 23, from 3 to 6 o'clock.

The following contributions have been received and are acknowledged with thanks:—Miss Beatrice Harraden, 4 books; Miss Edwards, in goods, 9s.; Mrs. McKay, in goods, 5s.; Mrs. Wallace, 10s. in money; Miss Edith K. Addeley, contribution of goods; Per Miss Grant: Mrs. Belmont, Wimbledon, in goods, 15s.; Miss Margaret Grant, Wimbledon, in goods, 15s.; Proceeds of Whist Drive, Glasgow, £4 8s.; promise of goods, Miss Irwin, 30s.

Special Reception Cards.

It has been decided to send out, in place of the usual bazaar complimentary tickets, a certain number of reception cards for each day. They will admit to the opening ceremony and afterwards to a reception by those who have performed the ceremony and the leaders of the Women's Social and Political Union. As has been already stated, this bazaar is intended to be instrumental not only in raising money, but as a splendid opportunity for direct propaganda, and it is anticipated that valuable work will be done by thus giving the visitors an opportunity of coming in touch with the leading spirits of the movement.

M. S. N.

THE VOTE FIRST.

I believe the "Women's Charter" to be a codification of the floating opinion held by the great majority of educated women in this country. The chief difference of opinion with regard to Lady McLaren's proposals refers to their sequence rather than to their substance. A large number of women, including myself, feel that at the present moment all energies should be concentrated on obtaining women's suffrage to the exclusion, for the time being, of other necessary reforms. In support of this view it is urged:

(1) That the vote will be a powerful tool in obtaining these further reforms. At present we are digging without a spade.

(2) The laws concerning women cannot be satisfactorily enacted or amended until women have a direct voice in nominating the law-makers. In this connection I may state that in my opinion the "Women's Charter" would have come into the world still-born but for the stimulating suffrage agitation of the last few years. I hold that the suffragists are responsible for all the various recent concessions concerning women, although they have not demanded these concessions, and have not even obtained as yet the one concession that they do demand. The admittance of women to the County Council, the appointment of women on the Divorce Law Commission may be regarded as sops thrown by the regnant sex to placate the Suffragette Cerberus. The last great reforms in the laws dealing with women also synchronised with a time of acute woman suffrage activity. On the present occasion, however, Cerberus will not be so easily lulled.

—Mrs. Zangwill in the Daily Chronicle.

Last week, in the House of Commons, Mr. Whitehouse gave notice that he would bring up the question of women's enfranchisement on the day set apart for motions of private members. As, however, he only obtained the third place, it is not anticipated that there will be any opportunity of bringing up the question.

THE QUEEN'S HALL MEETING.

At last Monday's meeting at the Queen's Hall, the first after the Easter holidays, the Rev. Percy Dearmer delivered the very fine address which will be found reported on page 451.

Mrs. Pethick Lawrence, after dwelling on the position of men and women in relation to the Church, briefly reviewed the work of the Union and summed up by the pronouncement that women had learnt the great secret of success, which was self-reliance. They knew that if they were to be of importance in the political field they must make themselves useful friends and deadly enemies.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst urged women to prepare themselves for the resumption of militant methods. Conscious of their strength, they were using this time of peace for propaganda work, but they should prepare themselves to take part in the fighting line when the call came, were it late or soon. Appealing for more helpers for the great work before the Union during the next two months, Miss Pankhurst urged them to make a demonstration of strength, for strength was the only thing that the Government took account of. The Cabinet would be ready to make terms when women proved themselves strong enough.

Miss Kelley related some of her own experiences of street selling, and called for "a mighty army to come and be happy newsvendors."

AT ST. JAMES'S HALL.

There was a splendid rally of members and friends and a large number of newcomers at the first St. James's Hall meeting after the holidays last Thursday. Mrs. Pethick Lawrence's inspiring speech was a clarion call to women to join the Union, and to help in the great work of emancipation. She spoke of the miracle of nature, and the mingled pain and joy of the awakening of spring. Many women were afraid to face this awakening, but she wanted to tell them that the joy was infinitely greater than the pain which they dreaded. The agitation meant so much more than the vote, it meant the deliverance of women's minds, bodies and souls, the emancipation of the spirit, the recognition of women as fellow-citizens of the commonwealth. The new birth was coming—"wings would meet the blue." One of the new joys of the awakening was the sense of comradeship among women. Isolation and loneliness were gone, women were breaking their fetters and daring to talk about their grievances. Some of these were embodied in the Women's Charter, but the remedy must go far deeper than that. The weed—the stigma on womanhood—must be dug up by the roots, and this could only be done by the winning of political freedom.

Miss Freeman, of the United States, told in a most impressive and moving manner the story of the blouse-makers' recent strike in New York. She told also how she herself, in studying industrial problems, had always come up against a stone-wall barrier which baffled her until she attended the meetings of the W.S.P.U. and learned that that barrier was going to be removed by the united action of women. The spirit of Joshua had descended; women were being led out of the wilderness and into the promised land. The white star of freedom burned above the horizon; the time was coming when men and women would stand equal, free, untrammelled, accountable to themselves only for their actions.

Mrs. Cameron Swan dwelt on certain industrial evils (gambling, intemperance, and the white slave traffic) and urged women to point out to those not yet in sympathy with the movement that it was the burning desire to remedy such evils as these that banded women together in this noble army. When once this was understood, prejudice was broken down and new members flocked to the standard.

Miss Christabel Pankhurst called upon everyone present to help in the great educational work before the Union, to bring in more members, more money for the war chest, and to promote the further education of public opinion. The Truce had undoubtedly had the effect of ripening public opinion. The logic and courage of those who carried out militant action was everywhere recognised. Such action in the past had stored up strength and courage for the future. It was because of what women had done and could do that they could afford to spend some time in broadening the basis of the Union, and so laying the foundation for the striking of a harder blow next time.

A Press Comment.

The Suffragists of Birmingham are nothing if not astute, and this quality is particularly displayed where the augmentation of the membership of the organisation is concerned. During the week another of their methods has been confided to me. It appears that a certain number of ladies high up in the movement have betaken unto themselves a copy of this year's directory, and, perusing its contents have picked out all the houses which are tenanted in the names of ladies. In most cases, of course, such ladies are either widows or spinsters, and therefore pay their share towards the revenue of the country. Having obtained a fairly long list of names, the agitators of woman suffrage have made personal calls upon tenants with a handbill. Should they be received with courtesy up to this stage they proceed to debate on the merits of the Women's Social and Political Union. I hear that these personal calls have resulted in many new members.

—Birmingham Evening Dispatch.

THE CAMPAIGN IN THE COUNTRY.

Activities in connection with VOTES FOR WOMEN Week, and important meetings in connection with the Women's Missions, are doing much to extend the Cause throughout the country. Day by day new members are gathered in, and day by day the potential fighting force of the movement is growing.

Home Counties.

BOURNEMOUTH.
Hon. Sec.—Miss Gwenllian Lewis, 221, Old Christchurch Road.

The keen interest aroused by Mrs. Pankhurst's recent visit is not being allowed to drop, and Miss Gwenllian Lewis will be glad to hear from residents and visitors able to speak or arrange drawing-room meetings. Volunteers for selling VOTES FOR WOMEN are also greatly needed.

BRIGHTON AND DISTRICT.

Office—8, North Street, Quadrant.
Tel. 4883 (Nat.). Organiser—Mrs. Clarke.
VOTES FOR WOMEN week has come! Will members make every effort to double the sale of the paper? Bundles of a dozen can be had at the office. All who can do street selling should start from the office at 11 o'clock each morning. It is suggested that those who cannot do this might post as many copies as possible to the hotels and boarding houses for the use of the reading-rooms. In addition to the meetings below, the following have been arranged: April 26, Queen's Memorial Hall, Preston Park, the play, "How the Vote was won"; May 5, Great Dome Meeting, speakers, the Rev. Hugh Chapman and others. (Further particulars next week.)

Members wishing to take part in the great London Procession, May 28, should give in their names to Mrs. Clarke or to Miss Hare, 8, San Remo, Sackville Gardens, Hove. Brighton has secured three second tier boxes for the Albert Hall meeting, and the help of members with banners for the procession is invited. Additional speakers are wanted for the Summer open-air meetings, and the attention of helpers is drawn to the speakers' practice class every Monday at the office, 7.30 to 9 p.m. The members wish to express deep sympathy with Miss Turner (member) on the death of her mother.
Friday, April 15.—Forfar's Restaurant, Western Road, Miss Freeman, 7.30 p.m.

CANTERBURY AND THANET.

Organiser—Miss F. E. M. Macaulay, 5, The Paragon, Ramsgate.

The following members have kindly consented to act as Local Secretaries for their respective districts, keeping them in touch with the organiser, who visits each as often as possible:—

Broadstairs: Miss Stiell, Ischl, Callis Court Road.
Canterbury: Mrs. Tomkins, County Hotel.
Herne Bay: Mrs. Jessick Bowes, 2, Marina Crescent, and Mrs. Annesley, Roedean.
Margate: Miss Kate Simmons, 3, Cliff Terrace.
Westere and Sturry: Mrs. Brown, Glenbrook Bungalow.

Mrs. Brown's drawing-room meeting last week at Glenbrook Bungalow was extremely well attended, those present showing much interest. Mrs. Brown will fly the Union Colours from a flag-staff in her garden which faces the main road from Canterbury to Ramsgate, and Miss Gertrude Harraden has promised to do the same in front of her bungalow at Walmer. Miss Hughes d'Aeth, aided by the invaluable pony "Mr. Bunn" is superintending the dog-cart procession at Canterbury, where the Misses Stiell received much encouragement from W.S.P.U. members while selling the paper last week. Mrs. Jones volunteering to help them. Miss Garrod and Mr. Greig did the same valuable work at Broadstairs. Drawing-room meetings, at which the organiser will speak, are being arranged by Miss Courtney Page, St. Martin's, Cliftonville, on Monday, April 18, at 3.30 p.m., and by Mrs. Annesley, Roedean, Herne Bay, on Friday, April 29, at 3.30 p.m. The Ticket Secretaries for Mrs. Pankhurst's meetings are (Ramsgate and Margate) Miss Kate Simmons, 3, Cliff Terrace, Margate; (Canterbury) Miss Wightwick, Barton Fields, Canterbury. Mrs. Pankhurst will speak on Thursday, April 21, at St. Margaret's Hall, Canterbury, at 3 p.m., and at the Royal Victoria Pavilion, Ramsgate, at 8 p.m.; on Friday, April 22, at the Theatre Royal, Margate, at 3 p.m. (not 8 p.m. as stated last week).

Monday, April 18.—St. Martin's, Cliftonville, Drawing-room Meeting, Hostess: Miss Courtney Page, Miss Macaulay, 3.30 p.m.
Thursday, April 21.—Canterbury, St. Margaret's Hall, Mrs. Pankhurst, 3 p.m.; Ramsgate, Royal Victoria Pavilion, Mrs. Pankhurst, 8 p.m.
Friday, April 22.—Margate, Theatre Royal, Mrs. Pankhurst, 3 p.m.

PORTSMOUTH.

Hon. Sec.—Miss L. H. Peacock, 7, Craneswater Avenue, Southsea.

Arrangements are being made for sending a contingent to London on May 28. Will all wishing to join communicate at once with the Hon. Sec. as above?

RAYLEIGH.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Warren, B.A., The White Cottage. Tickets for Mrs. W. S. Phillips' concert to-morrow, price 1s. 6d. and 1s., may be obtained from Mrs. W. S. Phillips and Mrs. Warren. It is hoped that members will ensure the success of the concert. Will all who possibly can join the Procession on Saturday, May 28? They should communicate with the Hon. Sec.

Saturday, April 16.—Bellingham House School, Concert, 8 p.m.
Tuesday, April 19.—Council Schools, Love Lane, 8 p.m.

READING.

Organiser—Miss Margesson, 7, Lorne Street.

The first At Homes in Reading and Newbury have aroused very great interest. The first fortnightly At Home was held in the small room of the Palmer Hall on Wednesday, when Lady Isabel Margesson spoke to most enthusiastic audiences. Stewards were enrolled for Miss Pankhurst's meeting on April 22. There are still a few vacancies; will any willing to help that night apply to the organiser? Canvassers are also wanted to sell tickets. Will helpers come forward and take a share in this work, and will those who have friends interested apply for tickets on sale or return from the organiser? An open-air campaign is being started this week, with a view to making the Town Hall meeting known.

On Thursday Lady Isabel Margesson presided over the first of the monthly At Homes, held in Newbury.

and in the afternoon especially the audience was full of eager interest and attention. The help of all Newbury sympathisers is asked, so that the next At Homes—at 3 and at 8 on Thursday, May 5—may be a grand success. Miss Barbara Ayton has kindly promised to speak. Plans are being made for a bicycling corps to be started at Newbury early next month.

Wednesday, April 20.—Palmer Hall, Small Room, At Home, Miss Barbara Wylie, 3.30 and 8 p.m.
Friday, April 22.—Reading Town Hall, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, 8 p.m.

REDHILL.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Richmond, Fongates House.

Open-air meetings are proving instrumental in reaching a large section of the public, and in addition to the street meeting on April 2 when Miss Lisbeth Sharp took the chair, and Miss Richmond, B.Sc., explained the objects and aims of the W.S.P.U., on April 9 members cycled and drove out to Leigh. Here they held a meeting on the village green, at which Miss Libby took the chair and Miss Ford spoke. Their maiden speeches argued well for future success. Attention is drawn to the interesting course of lectures on "Women and the Vote," to be given at Carlton Room, 77, Station Road, beginning on April 13 with Miss Mordan's speech on "The Voteless Woman at Home."

The Midlands.

BIRMINGHAM AND DISTRICT.

Office—33, Paradise Street. Tel., 1443 Midland.
Organiser—Miss Dorothy Evans.

Miss Adela Pankhurst has roused Birmingham to great enthusiasm for the Cause during the Women's Mission, held in the Midland Institute last Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday. A large number of new members signed the membership card, and new workers were enlisted. As the Summer Open-air Campaign is now beginning, and more and more speakers are wanted, there is ample opportunity, and those who feel called to give their services as speakers, and who need some instruction, are asked to join the Speakers' class which Miss G. Dale has so kindly offered to coach.

VOTES FOR WOMEN week has begun, and every member in Birmingham is going to make herself responsible for the sale or distribution of two dozen copies of the paper. But her work does not end there. She will also canvass the newspapers near her home with a view to getting them to exhibit a poster and stock the paper. All who are free are wanted on Saturday morning, April 16, for a Poster Parade with special attractions. Members are greatly looking forward to next week, when Miss Christabel Pankhurst will speak in Stinchley Institute (April 27 at 8 p.m.) Tickets, which must be procured early, may be obtained from the office, or from Mrs. Ward, 14, Bournville Lane, Stinchley, and other Bournville and Stinchley members.

Friday, April 15.—Bull Ring, Dr. Helena Jones, 7 p.m.
Monday, April 18.—Coventry, The "Lounge Café," Women's Mission, Miss Hilda Burkitt, 8 p.m.
Tuesday, April 19.—Coventry, The "Lounge Café," Women's Mission, Mrs. Bessie Smith, 8 p.m.; Birmingham, Queen's College, At Home, Mrs. Davis, Miss C. B. Dugdale, 7.30 p.m.
Wednesday, April 20.—Coventry, The "Lounge Café," Women's Mission, Miss D. Evans, 8 p.m.; Leamington, Open-air Meeting, Miss Edith Dale, 8 p.m.; Birmingham, Stinchley, Miss Helen Ogston, 8 p.m.
Thursday, April 21.—Coventry, Corn Exchange, Miss Christabel Pankhurst, Miss D. Evans, 8 p.m.
Friday, April 22.—Bull Ring, 7 p.m.

LEICESTER AND DISTRICT.

Office—14, Bowling Green Street.
Organisers—Miss D. Pethick, Miss D. A. Bowker.

Local members have done splendidly during their organisers' holidays—they have kept the shop going, and worked up successful At Homes in Loughborough and Leicester, which were addressed by Miss Crocker and Miss Mordan, with great pleasure on the part of the audiences. All the workers felt stirred by the presence of Miss Mordan (who attended the very first Suffrage meeting ever held) to greater endeavour in the future. The monthly evening meeting met a real want, for some were there who could not possibly come except in the evening. For VOTES FOR WOMEN week there is a full programme. All the places touched during the General Election will be revisited, and reminded of the paper. To-day a regular pitch, to be kept going henceforth every Friday and Saturday, will be opened. Volunteers for this are invited. Shephard will also be visited by Miss Bowker, and an open-air meeting will be held in Humberstone Gate, Leicester, in the evening. On Saturday morning and afternoon there will be a Poster Parade, and volunteers

for selling are wanted. On Monday and Tuesday a decorated hand cart will be taken out by members with an invitation to all to "Buy our Weekly Paper." Castle Donington and Kegworth will also be visited on these two days, and an open-air meeting will be held on Tuesday evening on the Narboro' Road, Leicester. On Wednesday, Loughborough and Melton Mowbray will be visited, and the At Home in Loughborough will be addressed by Lady Isabel Margesson, who is kindly staying for the Leicester At Home the next day also. The telephone at the shop is a great acquisition, subscriptions towards the cost are earnestly invited; acknowledged with thanks 2s. 6d. from Miss E. F. Hughes. Will members note that there are pretty Suffragette blouses on sale at the shop; also dainty muslin suits for Spring and Summer. During Self-Denial Week half the window in the shop will be given up to special gifts from members and friends, and all produce, e.g., home-made marmalade, jams, cakes, sweets, and fancy work will help to swell the Self-Denial Fund of the Leicestershire W.S.P.U. The organisers will welcome further suggestions.

NORTHAMPTON AND DISTRICT.

W.S.P.U. Organiser—Miss Corson, 10, Holly Road.

VOTES FOR WOMEN week has begun, and members who can spare time for chalking and selling in the streets are asked to write at once to Miss Ashford, Gold Street. A new member, Miss Young, has set an excellent example in house-to-house canvassing. Will others volunteer? A special effort will be made on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, to sell the paper in the neighbouring villages, and to induce at least one news-agent in each village to sell it and display a poster.

The weekly meetings were resumed in the Oriental Café on Tuesday, 5th inst., when Miss Leonora Tyson gave an excellent address. Mr. Victor Duval has kindly promised to address the weekly meeting on April 26. Members are asked to make this meeting and that on the 19th a success. Handbills for distribution can be obtained from Miss Corson.

Tuesday, April 19.—Ambleside, Alington, At Home, The Lady Isabel Margesson, 3.30 p.m.; Oriental Café, The Lady Isabel Margesson, 8 p.m.
Thursday, April 21.—10, Holly Road, Speakers' Class, Miss Young, Miss Quinney, 8 p.m.

West of England.

BRISTOL AND DISTRICT.

Office—37, Queen's Road, Clifton. Tel., 1345.
Organiser—Miss Annie Kenney.

The Women's Mission is in progress and all are invited to make known the meetings below. For VOTES FOR WOMEN Week the arrangements are as follows:—Tuesday (19th), a coach and four will be driven through the streets, leaving 37, Queen's Road, at 11 a.m.; Wednesday (20th) a poster parade leaves Queen's Road at 11 a.m., headed by Miss Elsie Howey on horseback; Thursday, Friday and Saturday (21st, 22nd and 23rd), poster parade leaves 37, Queen's Road, at 11 a.m. Two hundred seats have been booked for West of England delegates on May 28, and it is hoped that a special excursion train will be run. Those who want to sit in the West of England group at the Albert Hall, should write to Miss Kenney without delay, telling her how many seats they require. Miss Naylor made a splendid speech on Monday last at the weekly At Home, devoting much of her address to the question of militant tactics. The meeting was well reported in the local papers. On Monday next the rector of Writhlington, the Rev. Geoffrey Ramsey, will be the speaker; a good attendance is hoped for. The organiser wishes to make a special appeal to friends and sympathisers in the West of England to help her financially. The quarter's rent for the shop, for the weekly At Homes, and many other items will soon be due. Will all who can help in any way write and send cheques and postal orders to Miss Annie Kenney? Suggestions for Self-Denial Week will be welcomed.

Friday, April 15.—Temperance Hall, Bedminster (Women only), Mrs. Pankhurst, 3 p.m.
Saturday, April 16.—Mass Meeting, People's Palace, Mrs. Pankhurst, 3 p.m.; Reception, Whatley Hall, 8 p.m.
Monday, April 18.—Victoria Rooms, At Home, Rev. Geoffrey Ramsey, 3.30 p.m.

BATH.

To-night Mr. Nevins speaks in the Guildhall, Mrs. Pankhurst in the chair. At Miss Naylor's capital meeting in the Sawloose, last Friday, many questions were asked after a two hours' speech; Miss Blithway was in the chair.

Friday, April 15.—Guildhall, Mrs. Pankhurst, H. W. Nevins, Esq., 8 p.m.

ORNWALL.

Hon. Sec., Miss Edith Williams, Glenafon, Devoran, R.S.O.

Will members and friends make it known that meetings will be held at Penzance, Newlyn, St. Austell,

Newquay, Devoran, and Point, early in May? Particulars will be published later.

NEWPORT (MON.).

Office—46, Clarence Place.
Organisers—Miss Rachel Barrett, B.Sc., and Miss G. Jeffery.

The weekly At Homes were resumed last Thursday, when Miss Naylor gave one of her usual spirited addresses. Only three weeks remain before Mrs. Pankhurst's visit for the Women's Mission. Members are earnestly asked to give all their spare time to making the Mission a great success.

Thursday, April 21.—Savoy Hotel, Rev. Geoffrey Ramsey.

VENTNOR, I.W.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. T. R. Wyler, Enfield House.

Miss Ogston addressed a very representative gathering in Mrs. T. R. Wyler's drawing-room at Enfield House on April 5, with manifest success, the keenest interest being shown in her powerful and well-balanced statement of the case. Mrs. Morgan Richards, of Steephill Castle, moved a cordial vote of thanks to Miss Ogston; this was seconded by Colonel Guild, President of the Liberal party in Ventnor, and passed unanimously. Mrs. Wyler will be delighted to hear from anyone in the island interested in the W.S.P.U.

Eastern Counties.

IPSWICH AND DISTRICT.

Organiser—Miss Grace Roe, care of Miss Brett, Northgate House, All Saints' Road, Ipswich.

Members are doing all they can to insure a successful meeting for Miss Pankhurst on May 5, and the organiser will be glad if those willing to act as stewards at this meeting will send in their names as soon as possible. A series of drawing-room meetings is being arranged in Woodbridge, and Miss Cather, who is organising this district, will be glad to hear from members and friends willing to lend drawing-rooms or help in other ways. Miss Cather will be glad if they will communicate with her at Alpha Cottage, Woodbridge, immediately. A well-attended meeting was addressed in Debenham by the Rev. Dr. Cobb and Miss Cather, and Mrs. Mansel is addressing a large number of meetings in and near Ipswich. Mrs. Brailsford will be staying in Ipswich from April 18 to April 22, and At Homes are being arranged for her to address in Ipswich, Hadleigh, Stowmarket and Woodbridge. Will members and friends remember that this is VOTES FOR WOMEN Week, and apply for copies of the paper by the dozen to distribute among their friends? The organiser gratefully acknowledges: Miss Ridley, £1; collection, 11s. 4d.

Friday, April 15.—Felixstowe, Hoeclyff, Mrs. Evans Edwards; At Home, Mrs. Mansel, 3 p.m.
Saturday, April 16.—All Saints' Parish Rooms, At Home, Mrs. Mansel, Chair: Miss Cather, 3 p.m.
Monday, April 18.—At Home, Small Co-Op. Room, Hostesses: Mrs. Alan Turner and Mrs. Notcutt; Speaker, Mrs. Brailsford, 3 p.m.
Wednesday, April 20.—Stowmarket, At Home, Mrs. Brailsford, Chair: Miss Cather, 3 p.m.

North-Eastern Counties.

BRADFORD AND DISTRICT.

Office—68, Manningham Lane. Tel., 4033.
Organiser—Miss Mary Phillips.

Street sales, house-to-house canvassing, especially where open-air meetings are being held, are the leading features of VOTES FOR WOMEN Week. Many members are taking 6, 12, or more copies for sale or distribution. Will any who have not yet given in their names for this let the organiser know at once how many copies they want? Sellers should communicate with Miss Wilson, and canvassers and helpers at meetings with Miss Hartland, at the office. Further contributions for the cake and candy sale should be sent to Mrs. Behrens, at the Friends' Meeting House, not later than noon next Tuesday; and sweets to Mrs. Beldon. All goods should be labelled with name, address, and price. Details of the cake-baking competitions—in which Mr. S. H. Halford has kindly promised to act as judge—may be had at the office. Refreshments will be 6d. per head. Miss C. A. L. Marsh, who will open the sale, will have a hearty welcome from her Bradford friends. Monday, April 18.—Drawing-room Meeting, Miss Isabel Seymour; Saltaire, Open-air Meeting, Miss Urquhart, 7.30 p.m.
Tuesday, April 19.—Friends' Meeting House, Fountain Street, North Parade, At Home, Cake and Candy Sale, Miss Charlotte Marsh, 3.30 and 8 p.m.
Wednesday, April 20.—Wyke, Recreation Ground, Open-air Meeting, 7.30 p.m.
Thursday, April 21.—Idle, The Green, Open-air Meeting, 7.30 p.m.

NEWCASTLE AND DISTRICT.

Office—77, Blackett Street.
Organiser—Miss A. Williams, 209, Westgate Road. With increased membership during the week and new subscribers gained for VOTES FOR WOMEN it is hoped to carry out the following plans: poster parades, a decorated advertisement carriage, selling at the

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theatres, canvassing newagents, getting subscribers the posting by members of extra copies to friends and acquaintances, and vigorous selling in the streets and at the out-of-door meetings. Place and time of these meetings will be daily posted at 77, Blackett Street. Miss Selina Martin, who is spending a few days in Newcastle, spoke to an interested crowd in the Haymarket on Saturday. She will also speak in the Bigg Market on Tuesday and at the At Home on Wednesday. It has given the members great pleasure to learn that the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield has promised to address a meeting in Newcastle on Monday, May 2, and at Hexham on Tuesday, May 3. The organisers hope to take a large party to London on May 28. This will be another great historic day, and everyone who can possibly get away must take part in it. Further particulars respecting railway fares, etc., will be given shortly. For Self-Denial Week many ways and means are being devised by members. Mrs. Atkinson, who will be going to Glasgow to help in the Scottish Exhibition as Newcastle representative, has kindly offered to take charge of anything that Newcastle has to send, whether articles or money. Will members please bear this in mind?

Friday, April 15.—77, Blackett Street, Speakers' Class, 7.30 p.m. Debate. Votes for Women selling at theatres, from 6.45 to 7.30 p.m.
Saturday, April 16.—Poster Parade, 2.30 p.m.; Decorated Carriage, 3 p.m.; Byker's Bank, 7.30 p.m.
Monday, April 18.—Votes for Women selling at theatres, 6.45 to 7.30 p.m.
Tuesday, April 19.—Poster Parade, 6.30 p.m.; Cowen's Statue, 7.30 p.m.
Wednesday, April 20.—77, Blackett Street, At Home, 7.30 p.m.
Thursday, April 21.—South Shields Market Place, Miss Williams and others, 7.30 p.m.
Friday, April 22.—77, Blackett Street, Speakers' Class, 7.30 p.m.

SCARBOROUGH.

Organiser—Miss Adela Pankhurst.
Hon. Sec.—Miss Sutfield, 23, Barnwick Street.

Additional workers are urgently needed for Votes for Women Week, of which canvassing and selling in the streets is an important part. All friends who intend to join in the London demonstration on May 28 should communicate with Mrs. Archdale at 45, Marlborough Road, Sheffield.

SHEFFIELD AND DISTRICT.

Organiser—Miss Adela Pankhurst, 45, Marlborough Road.

A VOTES FOR WOMEN sellers corps has been formed, and will start during VOTES FOR WOMEN Week to sell in the main streets. Volunteers are needed to canvass during this special week; they should call at 45, Marlborough Road, for information. The lantern lecture to be held in the Lower Montgomery Hall, at 8 p.m., on April 18, will no doubt be crowded as the tickets are nearly all sold. Thanks are due to all members and friends who are canvassing and working for this. By the kindness of the Rev. Gifford Oyston (who described Votes for Women as the question of the hour) the lecture was announced at the Sheffield Wesleyan Mission in the Albert Hall, on Sunday night. Dr. Marion Mackenzie speaks at the At Home on April 28, 3.30 and 8, at 45, Marlborough Road; all friends are invited. Future events include speeches from Miss Margaret McPhun, Glasgow, on May 12, at 45, Marlborough Road, 3.30 and 8. All arrangements for Mrs. Tuke's At Home on April 21 are complete, but the organiser is anxious to have a special handbill distributed among suitable people, and members are asked to volunteer to do this work. All who wish to attend the London demonstration, on May 28, should communicate at once with Mrs. Archdale, 45, Marlborough Road.
Friday, April 15.—Bower Road, Drawing-room Meeting, Mrs. Skemp, Miss A. Pankhurst, 3.30 p.m.
Saturday, April 16.—Hunters' Bar, Open-air Meeting, Mrs. Archdale, Miss Irons, 3.30 p.m.
Monday, April 18.—Lower Montgomery Hall, Miss A. Pankhurst, 8 p.m.
Wednesday, April 20.—Grimsthorpe and Firvale Women's Co-operative Guild, Miss A. Pankhurst, 8 p.m.
Thursday, April 21.—45, Marlborough Road, At Home, 3.30 and 8 p.m., Mrs. Tuke.

North-Western Counties.

MANCHESTER AND DISTRICT.

Central Office—164, Oxford Road, Manchester.
Tel: 3621 Manchester City.

Organisers—Miss Mary Gawthorpe, Miss Rosa Robinson.

To-day is the first day of VOTES FOR WOMEN Week. Members are very energetic! Some have promised to dispose of nearly 1,000 copies, but this number must be doubled before the end of the week. Each evening groups of sellers will leave the office at 5.30 p.m.; a cycle parade, with notices on the machines, and little meetings in populous parts will make known the contents of the current issue. Will all sellers and cyclists communicate with Miss Helen Tolson?

In Self-Denial Week it is hoped to have a stall in the office for any goods members care to send. Mrs. Ratcliffe wishes to remind members that several have not yet paid the usual monthly subscription for March, and that those for April are now due. The younger Suffragettes in Manchester wish to announce that a Drummers' Union has now been started, and new members are invited.

Friday, April 15.—Onward Buildings, Deansgate, At Home, Miss A. Rose, Mrs. Ratcliffe, 8 p.m.
Saturday, April 16.—Cycle Parade, 2 p.m., at office; Votes for Women Parade, 10.30 a.m. and 6.30 p.m.
Sunday, April 17.—Cross Lane Brotherhood, 3 p.m., Miss Rosa Robinson.
Wednesday, April 20.—Buxton, 3 p.m., Miss Annie Kenney; Stockport Sunday School, Wellington Street, Stockport, 8 p.m., Miss A. Kenney.
Friday, April 22.—Onward Buildings, Deansgate, At Home, 8 p.m.

LIVERPOOL AND DISTRICT.

Office—25, Berry Street. Tel: 3761 Royal.

Organiser—Miss S. Ada Flatman.

To-night is the great Sun Hall meeting, at which Miss Christabel Pankhurst speaks. Miss Lupton, who as chief steward is in full charge of the arrangements, asks all stewards to be in their places promptly at 8 p.m. and to do their utmost to make this the best meeting ever held. Next week all energies will be concentrated on the VOTES FOR WOMEN sales, and the organiser hopes that each member will make herself responsible for at least one dozen copies. Drawing-room meetings play a very important part in arousing new interest, and it is hoped that members will shortly arrange these for their "at home" friends.

Friday, April 15.—Liverpool, Sun Hall, Miss Christabel Pankhurst. Chair: Miss Ada Flatman, 8 p.m.
Saturday, April 16.—Special VOTES FOR WOMEN Sales, 2 and 4 p.m.

Monday, April 18.—VOTES FOR WOMEN Sales, 2 and 4 p.m.
Tuesday, April 19.—48, Mount Pleasant, Miss Verey Webster, Miss Flatman, Chair: Mrs. Myers, 8 p.m.
Wednesday, April 20.—Special sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN, 3 p.m.

BOLTON, BURY, AND DISTRICT.

Organiser—Miss Laura Ainsworth, 1, Myrtle Street, Bolton.

All available time will be devoted by members this week to the selling of VOTES FOR WOMEN. Parties will go out to chalk the pavements; sellers will visit theatre queues, and houses and shops will be canvassed. Several members have bought a dozen and more copies to send as specimens to friends, drawing attention to the value and interest of the paper; will others do likewise? The Organiser wishes to draw attention to the fact that the open-air campaign starts to-night with a meeting on the Town Hall steps, Bolton, and one in the Farnworth Market Place on Saturday. Will friends rally round to support the speaker and take their share in selling the paper and taking collections? Miss Ainsworth would welcome more unconverted friends at the weekly meetings in Talbot's Restaurant, Bolton, and the Y.M.C.A. Rooms, Bury. Will members endeavour to bring them? Only four weeks remain before Mrs. Pankhurst's visit, and much has to be done. Work will be found for anyone who will write to the organiser.

Friday, April 15.—Bolton, Town Hall Square, 7.30 p.m.
Saturday, April 16.—Farnworth, Market Place, Miss Laura Ainsworth, 7.30 p.m.
Tuesday, April 19.—1, Myrtle Street, Bolton, Speakers' Class, 7.30 p.m.
Wednesday, April 20.—Bury Y.M.C.A., Room 3, 7.30 p.m.
Thursday, April 21.—Bolton, Talbot's Restaurant, Deansgate, 7.30 p.m.

PRESTON, CHORLEY, ST. ANNE'S AND DISTRICT.

Organiser—Miss Margaret Hewitt, 41, Glovers Court, Preston.

Work commences this week in St. Anne's and Lytham, and Miss Hewitt would be pleased if anyone with friends interested in the movement in this district would communicate with her at the General Post Office. This week all energies are directed towards increasing the sale of the paper. Many meetings will be held, especially at factory gates, with this object in view. On Saturday afternoon at 3.30 there will be a special VOTES FOR WOMEN meeting; the town must be well chalked for this. Preston members can obtain copies for sale from 41, Glovers Court or from Mrs. Rigby, 28, Winckley Square. There are many small places round Preston where as yet the paper has not penetrated. Members are especially wanted to extend the work there.

Friday, April 15.—St. Anne's-on-Sea, Junior Debating Society, Miss Margaret Hewitt, 8 p.m.
Saturday, April 16.—Preston Market Place, 3.30 p.m.; St. Anne's-on-Sea, Miss M. Hewitt, 3.30 p.m.
Monday, April 18.—Lytham, Miss Margaret Hewitt, 7.30 p.m.
Tuesday, April 19.—St. Anne's-on-Sea, Miss Margaret Hewitt, 7.30 p.m.
Wednesday, April 20.—41, Glovers Court, Preston, Members, 8 p.m.
Thursday, April 21.—Lytham, Miss Margaret Hewitt, 7.30 p.m.
Friday, April 22.—Lostock Hall, Miss Margaret Hewitt, 7.30 p.m.

SOUTHPORT.

Office—26, Neville Street.

Organiser—Miss Dora Maraden.

Permanency of sales will be the chief feature of VOTES FOR WOMEN Week. The schemes for special advertising includes the sailing of a decorated boat on the lake; a cycle parade each morning, stationary pitches, at which copies will be delivered from a decorated car drawn by eight sand-donkeys, and (if the workers have moved into their new shop in time) the flying of a balloon. At Mr. Austen Chamberlain's meeting on Saturday 130 copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN were sold in a few minutes; Mr. Chamberlain himself bought two. The Bazaar scheme is now taking definite form. Although the first business meeting will not be held until Wednesday, seven stalls have already been "spoken for," a fact which gives good hope for the remaining twenty-three. Will members please note: the members' meeting is held every Wednesday, at 7.30, at 14, Queen's Road.
Saturday, April 16.—14, Queen's Road, Social Gathering, 7.30 p.m.
Wednesday, April 20.—14, Queen's Road, Members' Meeting, 7.30 p.m.

Scotland.

GLASGOW AND WEST OF SCOTLAND.

Shop and Office—202, Sauchiehall Street.

Tel: 615 Charing Cross.

Organiser—Miss G. Conolan.

A very satisfactory preliminary meeting was held in Helensburgh, where a number of members and friends are helping to work up Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting on April 27. Tickets, price 2s, (reserved), 1s, and 6d., are now on sale at several shops in the town, and can also be obtained from Mrs. Allan, Clovenrook, who will be glad to have names of those who are willing to act as stewards or who can help in any way to make the meeting known. Announcements of special open-air meetings will be found below.

Miss McFarlane, whose sacrifices for the cause have been so much appreciated in Scotland, was the very welcome speaker at the Glasgow weekly At Home. To-morrow (April 16) Miss Brackenbury will speak at the Charing Cross Hall. Glasgow members are very busy with the Exhibition, but many have generously promised to find time also to help in the outlying campaign.

Saturday, April 16.—Charing Cross Hall, Glasgow, At Home, Miss Brackenbury, Miss Conolan, 3 p.m.; Helensburgh, Miss Hunter, 3 and 8 p.m.
Tuesday, April 19.—Bridge of Allan, At Home, Miss Brackenbury, 8 p.m.; Cambuslang, Museum Hall, Miss Brackenbury, 8 p.m.
Wednesday, April 20.—Helensburgh, The Monument, Miss Brackenbury, 3.30 and 8 p.m.

EDINBURGH AND EAST OF SCOTLAND.

Office—5, Melville Place, Queensferry Street.

Tel: 6183 Central.

Organiser—Miss Burns.

The days before the Exhibition are growing very few, and there is still much to be done if Edinburgh is to provide the promised 2,000 in money and goods. When it is all over, every member will wish to have contributed something of her own to its success. A report on the work already done will be given next



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Thursday at the At Homes; Miss Naylor, who is so well known to the Edinburgh members, will be the speaker. Plans for the summer work include a cycle corps, to carry the "good tidings" into the neighbouring towns and country districts. All members who can ride are invited to use some of the long summer evenings in this pleasant and useful fashion.

Friday, April 15.—Drawing Room Meeting, Mrs. Maxtone Graham, Miss G. Brackenbury, 12 noon; Portobello Town Hall, Committee Room, Miss Brackenbury, 3 p.m.
Monday, April 18.—Berwick, Corn Exchange, Long Room, Mrs. Naylor, 8 p.m.
Wednesday, April 20.—Leith, Church Hall, Dalmeny Street, Miss Naylor, 8 p.m.
Thursday, April 21.—Edinburgh, Edinburgh Cafe, At Home, Miss Naylor, 3.15 p.m.; 8, Melville Place, At Home, Miss Naylor, 8 p.m.

DUNDEE.

Office—51, Nethergate.

Organiser—Miss M'Lean.

Street sales, chalking, canvassing newagents, and poster parades, all want volunteers during this week. Mrs. Renney is organising a Chinese lantern poster parade in the evening, and Mrs. Rollo has promised to lend a waggone. Helpers are also wanted for the jumble sale on Saturday, the 23rd, in St. Mary Magdalen Schoolroom, Linshall Street, and for open-air meetings which have now begun. Good meetings have been held at Hill Town (Mrs. Renney, Miss Moorhead, and Miss M'Lean), Loches (Miss Whitton and Miss M'Lean). Please note meetings below.

Monday, April 18.—Broughty Ferry, Mrs. Renney; Drawing Room Meeting, the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield.
Tuesday, April 19.—Downfield Hall, the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, Miss M'Lean. Chair: Mrs. Renney, 8 p.m.
Wednesday, April 20.—61, Nethergate, At Home, 8 p.m.

Thursday, April 21.—61, Nethergate, At Home for Teachers, 4.15 p.m.
Friday, April 22.—Broughty Ferry, Y.M.C.A. Gymnasium, the Hon. Mrs. Haverfield, Miss M'Lean. Chair: Miss Moorhead.

PAISLEY.

Office and Shop—34, Wellmewood.

Organiser—Miss Conolan.

Hon. Sec. Miss Jean Bow.

A special campaign is in progress for the ten days preceding Mrs. Pankhurst's meeting in the Town Hall on April 28. Temporary promises have been secured as above to provide a centre for the workers' activities. Open-air meetings, which will be addressed by Mrs. Drummond, Mrs. Lawton, Miss Brackenbury, Miss Hunter, Miss Conolan and other speakers, will be held at mid-day and evening at the mill gates and in busy parts of the town. VOTES FOR WOMEN week, lasting from April 19 to 28 inclusive, will be another feature of the work, and is hoped to greatly increase the local sales. One excellent preliminary meeting of members and friends was held last week, when many offers of help in distributing bills, selling, &c., were received. Another will be held this week, and all who can help in any way are asked to communicate with Miss Conolan or Miss Bow. Helpers will be very welcome at 34, Wellmewood at any time between mid-day and 8 p.m. Tickets for the Town Hall, price 1s, (reserved) 6d., 3d. and 1d., are now on sale.

Tuesday, April 19.—County Square, Mrs. Lawton, 8 p.m.
Wednesday, April 20.—Mill Gates, Mrs. Lawton, 1.10 p.m.; Corner of Castle Street, Mrs. Lawton, 8 p.m.
Thursday, April 21.—Mill Gates, Miss Brackenbury, 1.10 p.m.; Causeyside, corner of Dum Square, Miss Brackenbury, 3 p.m.
Friday, April 22.—Mill Gates, Mrs. Lawton, 1.10 p.m.; Abbey Close, Miss Brackenbury, 8 p.m.

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THE CHURCH AND WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

A most encouraging sign of the times is the way in which the clergy are coming forward to take their stand on the side of the women. A Church League has recently been formed for the promotion of woman suffrage, and during the last few days several clergymen have spoken either in the pulpit or on public platforms for the W.S.P.U. In the Queen's Hall, London, on Monday afternoon, the Rev. Percy Dearmer delivered the speech reported on page 451. In the West of England the Rev. Geoffrey Ramsey is speaking for the local W.S.P.U., and elsewhere other clergy are giving similar help. At Debenham, Suffolk, the Rev. Dr. Cobb, Rector of St. Ethelburga's, E.C., spoke at a meeting organised by the W.S.P.U. In the course of his speech Dr. Cobb said it required some courage nowadays for a man to stand on a platform and speak for women who spoke so well for themselves. One of the elements of democratic government was government by the consent of the governed. The women were working for a simple measure of justice. If it was not right for them to have the vote they should not be called upon to pay any more rates and taxes. There was very little in the "home" objection. If men had gained certain moral virtues and capacities by taking part in public affairs, he saw no reason why women should not do the same. They would not love their homes the less because they loved their country more. He would not be afraid to see a lady candidate for Parliament, and would certainly vote for her if he considered her the better candidate. Now was the time for men to show their chivalry, and come forward and stand side by side with the women in demanding what was absolutely just and necessary.

At the Savoy Chapel Royal last Sunday, the Rev. Hugh Chapman, who spoke some time ago for the W.S.P.U. at the Queen's Hall, London, in the course of a most inspiring sermon spoke very sympathetically of the women's movement. "Blessed," he said, "are those men and women who make this world beautiful by remaining in it. . . . It is only the unworried women who ever hold you, those women who are beyond their adornments and jewels, who realise that this world is only a passing phase; that there is a bigger stake at issue, and that it does not matter whether you have every luxury or whether you sleep on the floor, provided you have got your soul. . . . By the grace of God there are women in this world to-day rich in it, having all that it has to offer, working that they may save the world. . . . Do you wonder at the women rising up and making a movement to show the world that they love their sisters as themselves? Do you wonder that some of them burn with indignation when they see the way in which some of their less fortunate sisters are treated?"

MEN'S POLITICAL UNION FOR WOMEN'S ENFRANCHISEMENT.

Office: 12, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C.
Hon. Organising Sec.: Victor D. Duval.
Telegrams: "Duvalbide, London."
Telephone: City 3704.

Bankers: London and South-Western Bank.

At Monday's very successful At Home about 40 people were present; Mrs. Burrell kindly acted as hostess, and Miss Joan Dugdale again delighted those present with her Suffrage recitations. Next Monday Miss P. Gardner has promised to preside over the gathering, and it is hoped members and friends will do their utmost to make it a success by being present. Chalking scouts are requested to meet at the W.S.P.U. Offices, 4, Clements Inn, each evening at 9 o'clock, when they will receive instructions. The attention of members is drawn to the procession which will take place on May 28, as it is intended that this Union should take part in it. The inaugural meeting of the Birmingham branch will be held in the Priory Rooms, Upper Priory, on Thursday, April 21 (doors open at 7.15). The Rev. G. Herbert Davis will take the chair at 8 o'clock, and Mr. Victor D. Duval will be the speaker. Full particulars can be obtained from Mr. Harold E. Willson, 52, Holly Road, Handsworth, Birmingham. There are still a few seats left for the Albert Hall Demonstration, and members should apply immediately if they want to secure a place. The following donations are gratefully acknowledged, and it is sincerely hoped that the necessary financial assistance will be forthcoming to enable the Union to enlarge its field of work:—Already acknowledged, £59 9s. 6d.; J. West, 5s.; C. W. Rivers Pantlin, 5s.; Miss Ada Wright, 4s.; collection, 14s. 4d.

ACTRESSES' FRANCHISE LEAGUE.

The monthly invitation At Home on Friday, April 1, in the Criterion Restaurant, was very largely attended. Miss Fanny Brough was a mirth-provoking chairwoman, and opened the proceedings with a witty and amusing speech. Mr. Laurence Housman spoke emphatically on the economic side of the woman's question, attributing the whole problem of race degeneration to the baneful effect of moral pressure with regard to marriage. Miss Compton's telling speech was punctuated with a series of relevant anecdotes, that kept the audience vastly amused; while Mr. Hugh Law, Miss Abadam, and Mrs. Russell emphasised from their various standpoints, and each with equal conviction, the justice and humanity of their common cause. Tickets for the Grand Matinee Musical on May 10 (£1 1s., 10s. 6d., and 5s.) may be obtained at the League Offices, Adelphi Terrace House, and from the Ticket Secretary, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

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INTERNATIONAL WOMEN'S FRANCHISE CLUB.

Some 200 men and women Suffragists gathered for the inaugural dinner of this Club at the Imperial Hotel on Friday night, April 8. Sir John A. Cockburn, K.C.M.G., presided, and among the guests and speakers were some members of Parliament who pledged themselves to Woman Suffrage in their election addresses in January, 1910. Mr. Cecil Chapman, Herr Brækstad (Norwegian Vice-Consul), and representatives from Hungary, India, and the United States.

The Chairman, in proposing the health of the guests, remarked that they were met to do honour to the greatest and most chivalrous movement of modern times. A study of dynamics taught them that it was the stationary element which provoked disturbance, and it was not those who were pressing forward but those who were holding back who were provocative of disturbance in connection with this agitation, which would never cease until this measure of justice was granted.

Mr. Cecil Chapman, who gave "The Cause," said he looked upon women's enfranchisement as likely to be to the benefit of the whole world. He

regarded it as the last step in the evolution of man towards completeness. What they wanted was not man government, but human government, which meant government by the combined wisdom of both sexes.

Mr. Snowden's remark that in some people's opinion militant tactics had put the cause back was received with loud shouts of "No!" from some of the men present. In his opinion it had done nothing of the sort. After referring to the elections' petitions presented by Members of Parliament almost every day of the present session, Mr. Snowden said he had been told that M.P.'s had been alienated; he had never met any member in that position. He had, however, met members who had made the tactics an excuse for their opposition. He was perfectly convinced, from the evidence he had been able to collect, that the movement was in a much better position to-day than ever before, and of all great questions before the country, the question of Woman Suffrage was in his opinion the nearest solution. "Be encouraged," said Mr. Snowden, "by the success of your past work. You have the greatest cause ever enlisted in. I am perfectly sure that, if you will, you are going to bring this great cause to a triumphant issue."

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Our attention has been drawn to the fact that in the list of Unions with shops printed in the Annual Report, Wimbledon was accidentally omitted. Readers are

Will all friends who will help with the special work during VOTES FOR WOMEN Week call at the shop for details of arrangements? The fancy dress dance arranged on Saturday last was a great success. The prizes were won by a lady, who represented a shepherdess, and a man who personated a lion. It is hoped to hand over a good balance to the treasurer.

During VOTES FOR WOMEN Week the paper corps will concentrate on the following districts:—April 15, Ilford (afternoon), Forest Gate (evening); April 18, Stratford; April 20, Leyton; April 22, Liverpool Street. On the remaining three dates the corps will visit districts arranged by the Ilford Union. Will helpers please meet for the first Victoria Park meeting on Sunday, April 17, at the Crown Gate at 2.45 p.m.? Mrs. Sleight's open-air meeting on Friday was one of the

In connection with VOTES FOR WOMEN Week, a poster parade will start to-morrow (Saturday) from
(Continued on page 466.)

April.	VOTES FOR WOMEN WEEK begins	
Friday, 15	4, Clements Inn, Poster Parade	11 a.m.
"	306, Fulham Road, Annual Members Meeting	8 p.m.
"	Fulham, St. John's Church	7.30 p.m.
"	147, Harley Street, W., Speakers' Class	8 p.m.
"	Ilford	2 p.m.
"	Kensington, 8, Victoria Road	8 p.m.
"	Putney, Montserrat Road	7.15 p.m.
"	South Norwood, Clock Tower	7.30 p.m.
"	Stratford, The Grove	8 p.m.
"	Streatham, 9, Thornton Avenue	3 p.m.
"	Thornton Heath, Clock Tower	7.30 p.m.
"	West Hampstead Station	6.30 p.m.
"	Wimbledon, 6, Victoria Crescent	3.30 p.m.
"	The Broadway, Lecture	
"	Willesden Green Station	7.30 p.m.
Saturday, 16	4, Clements Inn, Poster Parade	11 a.m. & 2 p.m.
"	Crouch End, Clock Tower	
"	Embankment, Putney Bridge	7 p.m.
"	154, Finchley Road, Poster Parade	7.15 p.m.
"	Fulham, Elm Road	3.15 p.m.
"	Harlesden, Manor Park Road	7.30 p.m.
"	Ilford	8 p.m.
"	Kensal Town, Third Avenue	7 p.m.
"	Marble Arch, Open-air Meeting	7.30 p.m.
"	2, New Road, Campden Hill, Speakers' Class	6.30 p.m.
"	Norfolk Place, W.	4 p.m.
"	Peckham Rye, outside Tabernacle	8.15 p.m.
"	Richmond, Heron Court	3 p.m.
"	Wimbledon, Procession	12 noon
"	Battersea Park	8 p.m.
Sunday, 17	Brookwell Park	3 p.m.
"	Clapham Common	
"	Croydon, Katharine Street	3 p.m.
"	Hampstead Heath	3 p.m.
"	Hyde Park, Open-air Meeting	11.30 a.m.
"	Lewisham, Hilly Fields	3 p.m.
"	Peckham Rye	3 p.m.
"	Putney Heath	3 p.m.
"	Rogen's Park, Open-air Meeting	3.15 p.m.
"	Streatham Common	3 p.m.
"	Victoria Park	
"	Wimbledon Common	3 p.m.
Monday, 18	4, Clements Inn, Poster Parade	3 p.m.
"	Fulham, Munster Road	6 p.m.
"	Kilburn, Messina Avenue	7.30 p.m.
"	Putney, Montserrat Road	7.30 p.m.
"	Queen's Hall, Langham Place, W.	7.15 p.m.
"	Wimbledon, Procession	
Tuesday, 19	Barking	3 to 5 p.m.
"	Brondesbury Road	8 p.m.
"	4, Clements Inn, Poster Parade	11.30 a.m.
"	Croydon, Church Institute, Wellesley Road	11 a.m.
"	Embankment, Putney Bridge	8.15 p.m.
"	Fulham, St. John's Church	7.15 p.m.
"	Harlesden, Manor Park Road	7.30 p.m.
"	Kensington, corner of Blenheim Crescent and Portobello Road	7.30 p.m.
"	Wimbledon, Procession	
Wednesday, 20	Camberwell, corner of Vestry Road	7 p.m.
"	Cricklewood, Anson Road	7.30 p.m.
"	Brixton, Raleigh College Hall, Saltoun Road	
"	Fulham, Munster Road	3 p.m.
"	Hampstead, 98, Sunnyside Road, Mrs. Seal Solomon, "At Home"	7.30 p.m.
"	Ilford, Seven Kings Station	7.30 p.m.
"	Putney, Montserrat Road	3 p.m.
"	Wimbledon, Procession	7.15 p.m.
Thursday, 21	4, Clements Inn, Poster Parade	6 p.m.
"	Embankment, Putney Bridge	7.15 p.m.
"	Fulham, Elm Road	7.30 p.m.
"	Hampstead, 3, Fitzjohn's Mansions, Miss Beatrice Harraden, At Home	
"	Hornsey, Hanley Road	3.30 p.m.
"	Queen's Hall, Great Portland Street, W.	7 p.m.
"	Wimbledon, Procession	
Friday, 22	4, Clements Inn, Poster Parade	8 p.m.
"	Forest Gate, Barham Grove	11 a.m.
"	Fulham, St. John's Church	7.30 p.m.
"	Harlesden, Roundwood Road	7.30 p.m.
"	147, Harley Street, W., Speakers' Class	7.30 p.m.
"	Ilford, Cecil Hall, Coventry Road, Whist Drive	8 p.m.
"	Putney, Montserrat Road	7.30 p.m.
"	Wimbledon, 6, Victoria Crescent, The Broadway	7.15 p.m.
"	Miss Everitt	
"	Miss Davis	
"	VOTES Corps	
"	Mrs. Bates; Chair: Miss Trim	
"	Miss Fogg, Miss West	
"	Mrs. McLeod, Miss Tyson	
"	E. Duval, Esq.	
"	Mrs. Lamartine Yates	
"	Miss Baker; Chair: Miss Myers	
"	Miss Margaret West; Chair: Miss Casserley	
"	Miss Agnes Kelly, Miss Cutten	
"	Miss Maguire	
"	Miss Davies	
"	VOTES Corps	
"	Miss Lisa Myers, Mrs. Barwell	
"	Miss Shellshear, Miss Wentworth	
"	Miss Rosa Leo	
"	Miss Blundell	
"	Miss Jacobs; Chair: Miss Casey	
"	Miss E. Freeman; Chair: E. Duval, Esq.	
"	Mrs. John Brindley, Miss Tyson	
"	Miss Tyson	
"	Miss Helen Ogston	
"	Miss Douglas Smith, Miss Maguire	
"	Mrs. C. D. Townsend and others	
"	Miss Vera Wentworth; Chair: Mrs. Westbrooks	
"	Miss Davies	
"	Miss Mathias	
"	Miss Tyson; Chair: Miss Irene McLeod	
"	Miss Lisa Myers	
"	Mrs. Leigh	
"	Miss Pitfield, Miss Gwen Richard	
"	Miss Blundell; Chair: Miss Moore	
"	Miss Cutten, Miss Shellshear	
"	Mrs. Fethick Lawrence, Miss Christabel Fankhurst, Miss Declara Moore	
"	VOTES Corps	
"	Mrs. Brindley; Chair: Miss Auerbach	

"Votes for Women" Week: Friday, April 15 to Friday, April 22.
Saturday, May 28—PROCESSION. Form up Westminster Embankment at 2 p.m.
start 2.45 p.m. Demonstration. Albert Hall, 4.30 p.m.

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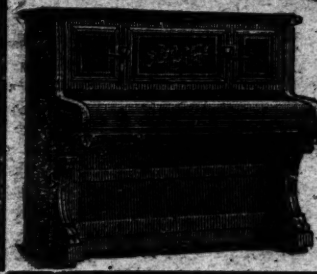
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 for 1s. 6d. by Dr. Allinson, 15, Dean St., Manchester
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(Continued from page 464.)

St. Thomas's Road (opposite Finsbury Park Station) at 11 a.m. The open-air campaign will also begin to-morrow at 7 p.m., at the Clock Tower, Crouch End. Attention is drawn to the alteration in the programme for Thursday, April 21.

ILFORD.

Hon. Sec.—Miss Ethel Haslam, 63, Cranbrook Road.

To-day (Friday) the Lord Mayor will lay the foundation stone of the Ilford Hospital, and this being the first day of VOTES FOR WOMEN Week, a splendid opportunity occurs for all members who can come and sell the paper. Please call at the above address soon after 2 p.m. Forest Gate and Ilford are working together this week, with VOTES corps every evening: Forest Gate, April 15 and 18; Ilford, April 16 and 19. Members are reminded of the whistle drive on April 22. The secretary will be glad to know how many tickets are sold by April 18. An enthusiastic meeting was held in Manor Park last week.

ISLINGTON.

Organiser: Miss Douglas Smith, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

Islington is being specially worked up for the great Procession on May 28. Will all in this district who are interested in the movement communicate at once with Miss Douglas Smith?

KENSINGTON.

Shop and Office—143, Church Street, Kensington, W. Tel. 2116 Western. Joint Hon. Secs.—Mrs. Bates, 7, Wrentham Avenue, Willesden, and Miss Morrison, B.A.

The April At Home of the Union proved a very great success. Over 170 people, a large proportion of them strangers, attended, and listened with deep attention to Miss Pankhurst's speech. The presence of a male anti-Suffragist, who asked many questions, lent a touch of comedy to the proceedings. At the close of the meeting some new members were made and a quantity of literature was sold. Warm thanks are due to the Misses Brackenbury for their generous hospitality in providing tea for so large an assemblage. A recitation by Mrs. Rogers was also greatly appreciated. The next At Home will be held on May 4, at 76, Holland Park (by kind permission of Mrs. Lowy). Cards for this meeting may be obtained from the Shop. A prize is offered to the VOTES FOR WOMEN seller who disposes of the largest number of papers during the special week. The papers must be obtained from the Kensington Shop, where further information about this competition may be had. Thanks are due to Miss Postlethwaite for marmalade.

LAMBETH.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Bartels, 23, Acacia Grove, Dulwich. Organising Sec.—Miss Leonora Tyson, 37, Drewstead Road, Streatham.

The appeal to members to provide the teas for the Wednesday At Homes at Raleigh College Hall has met with a most ready response. Mrs. Edwards volunteered for April 13, and Miss Peacock, Mrs. Carey, Miss Hill and others for future occasions. On Wednesday, April 6, Miss Mordan delighted a most appreciative audience by her witty and clever speech. The largest crowd yet gathered on Streatham Common came to hear Mrs. Brailford speak at the first Sunday meeting there, and an equally good meeting was held concurrently in Brockwell Park, Herne Hill, with Miss Helen Ogston for the speaker; 120 copies of VOTES FOR WOMEN were sold. Two boxes for the Albert Hall Demonstration have been allotted to Lambeth and Streatham, but one box has already been filled, and only ten more seats at 2s. 6d. remain available. Members should apply at once to the Organising Secretary. The Treasurer gratefully acknowledges: Miss Richardson, 5s.; Miss B. Brewster, 3s. 6d.; Mrs. Tyson, 3s. 6d.; Mrs. McLeod, Mrs. Bartels, Miss Heckles, Miss Gray-Allen, Miss Hale, Miss Nicholls, Miss M. Peacock, Miss Dines, Mrs. Kittle, Miss Kittle, Miss Russel, Miss N.

G. Smith, 2s. 6d. each; the Misses Thompson, 2s.; the Misses Tyson, 2s.

LEWISHAM.

Shop and Office—107, High Street, Lewisham. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Bouvier, 22, Mount Pleasant Road, Lewisham.

Members and friends are reminded of the Chalking Parties and Poster Parades to-day and to-morrow (April 15 and 16), starting from the shop at 6.30 p.m. Those who cannot take part could help to increase the sale of the paper by showing posters (obtainable at the shop) in their windows or front gardens. Suffrage plays, "The Reforming of Augustus" and "How Spring Came to Nutts Alley" will be the principal feature of the public meeting on May 19. Name of speaker and particulars as to place, etc., will appear in next week's issue. The public At Home on April 8 was very well attended, many men being present. Mr. G. Warro Cornish's earnest address was listened to with attention and sympathy. Miss C.D. Townsend presided. Music was provided by Miss Olive Rees and Miss Irene Bouvier, and Miss Joan Dugdale's charming Suffrage recitations delighted the audience, who encored repeatedly. The collection amounted to 10s. 4d. and 9s. 9½d. worth of literature and shop-goods were sold. The first Sunday 3 p.m. meeting will be held in Hilary Fields on April 17. Speaker, Miss C.D. Townsend.

N.W. LONDON.

Shop and Office—215, High Road, Kilburn. Tel. 1183 Hampstead. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Penn Gaskell, 12, Nichol Road, Willesden.

Many very well attended outdoor meetings have been held, and two new speakers have come forward. More volunteers are urgently wanted to make VOTES FOR WOMEN Week a success. Many parcels have been received for the Jumble Sale. Will those who have sent without giving name and address please accept this acknowledgment of the Committee's grateful thanks? The sale will take place at the end of April. Will vegetarians and others note that nut suet and butters and other vegetarian foods can be bought at the shop at most moderate prices?

A very successful meeting was held in the Gayton Rooms, Harrow, on Tuesday, April 6, when, with Mrs. de Mexia in the chair, Miss Canning and Miss Hodge delivered interesting and convincing speeches; the meeting was well reported in the local Press. The next meeting will be next Thursday, at 8.15 p.m., when Mr. Baillie Weaver will speak. It is hoped that open-air meetings may be organised in the Recreation Grounds on Sunday afternoons. Will volunteers come forward and help?

PADDINGTON.

Organiser: Miss Higgins, W.S.P.U., 4, Clements Inn, W.C.

This district is being specially worked up for the Procession and Demonstration on May 28. Will all in this district who are interested in the movement communicate at once with Miss Higgins?

PUTNEY AND FULHAM.

Shop—905, Fulham Road. Organiser—Miss Jarvis. Hon. Secs.—Mrs. H. Roberts, 28, St. John's Road, Putney, and Miss Gatten, 31, St. Maur Road, Fulham.

During VOTES FOR WOMEN Week there will be a Poster Parade each evening at 8 p.m., workers to assemble at 5.45. To-morrow, Saturday, the parades will be at 11 a.m. and 2 p.m. Selected newsgangs will be visited, and a house-to-house canvass made in the locality of each. Chalking will also be done, and there will be two open-air meetings each night (See programme). An important branch of the work will be the establishment during the week of permanent pitches at Putney Station and Waltham Green Station. Workers who can give an hour or two of any day to this are asked particularly to send in their names without delay. The Sunday meetings on Putney Heath commence on April 17. Arrangements are being made for a banner to be shown across Fulham Road, next door to the

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Damask Tray Cloths, with drawn-thread centres, 14 by 18 in., 6d.

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This Blouse is made of "Tobralco," a new fabric highly mercerised and made from the finest Egyptian cotton, a material that retains its lustre and beautiful appearance after repeated washing. In self-striped or figured design. In White or Tussock shade only. All sizes. Price 5/-.

former election committee-rooms, and nearly opposite Waltham Green Post Office. A member (a nurse), who is on night duty all the week, has promised to give one and a half hours each morning to paper selling when she comes off duty—an example worthy of Self-Denial Week. One box at the Albert Hall is already nearly booked up. Seats are 2s. 2d. each. The Whist Drive was a great success; as the prizes, refreshments and programmes were contributed, a very satisfactory financial result is expected. The Committee wish to acknowledge with thanks 5s. from Miss Parsons, Rexhill. Members are reminded of the Annual Meeting to-night (Friday), at 8 p.m., at 905, Fulham Road.

RICHMOND AND KEW.

Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Clayton, G'angariff, Kew Road, Richmond.

Special efforts are being made to promote the success of VOTES FOR WOMEN Week, and it is hoped to establish a record in the number of copies sold. The Hon. Literature Secretary, Miss Ella Stevenson, 10, Cumberland Road, Kew Gardens, will be glad if members will volunteer to help in selling, informing her of the days and hours that they can spare for the purpose. Last Saturday, April 9, Miss Jacobs addressed an interested and attentive meeting at Heron Court. A good collection was taken.

WIMBLEDON.

Shop: 8, Victoria Crescent, Broadway. Hon. Sec.—Mrs. Lorisgnol, 27, Marton Hall Road.

A vigorous campaign is being conducted during VOTES FOR WOMEN Week. Members and friends are urged to turn up in numbers at the offices at 8 p.m. on Saturday evening, April 16, to form a VOTES selling procession worthy of the great cause. The Hon. Sec. writes:—"Let them think of all the brave women who during the last four years have so unstintingly given themselves for the same cause, and let the thought give them courage to come out and join the ever-

increasing army of those whose motto is 'Deeds not words.'" On Friday, April 7, Mrs. Lamartine Yates continued her convincing series of lectures with "The Battle with Prejudice." On Sunday on the Common a sympathetic crowd listened attentively to Miss Vera Wentworth and Mrs. Lamartine Yates, and there was a good sale of VOTES FOR WOMEN.

THE DRUMMERS' UNION.

The entertainment at the Rehearsal Theatre, Maiden Lane, last Saturday evening was a great success. Every ticket was sold. The Committee wishes to thank those members of the W.S.P.U. who so kindly helped to make the entertainment such a success. Another entertainment will be given at the Botanical Gardens on June 5.

PURPLE, WHITE AND GREEN CLUB.

The members of the Purple, White and Green Club, an association of young helpers, are giving an entertainment at the Boudoir Theatre, Pembroke Gardens, Kensington, on Friday, May 6, at 8 p.m. The programme will include "The Reforming of Augustus," by Irene McLeod, "How Spring came to Nutts Alley" (a study of slum life), and a sketch called "The Boot." Tickets can be had from Miss Janet McLeod, business manager, 9, Thornton Avenue, Streatham. Prices: Boxes (to hold 12), £1 1s.; (to hold 6), 10s. 6d.; Stalls 4s., Pit Stalls 2s. 6d., Pit 1s. A meeting will be held next Thursday (April 21) at the Bijou Theatre, Bedford Street, Strand, when it is hoped that Mr. H. W. Nevinson, Miss Isabel Seymour, and Miss Marie Lavecour (Brighton organiser) will speak. Miss Rachel Ferguson will be in the chair.

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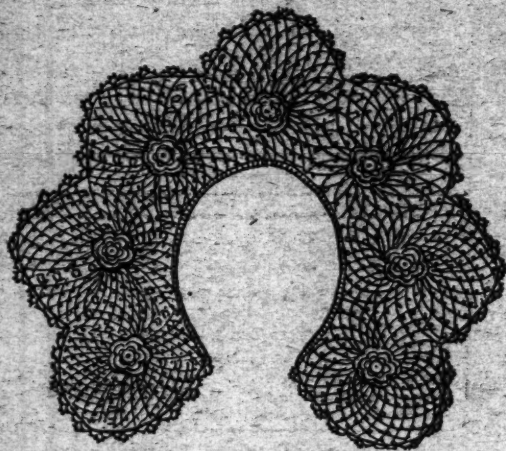
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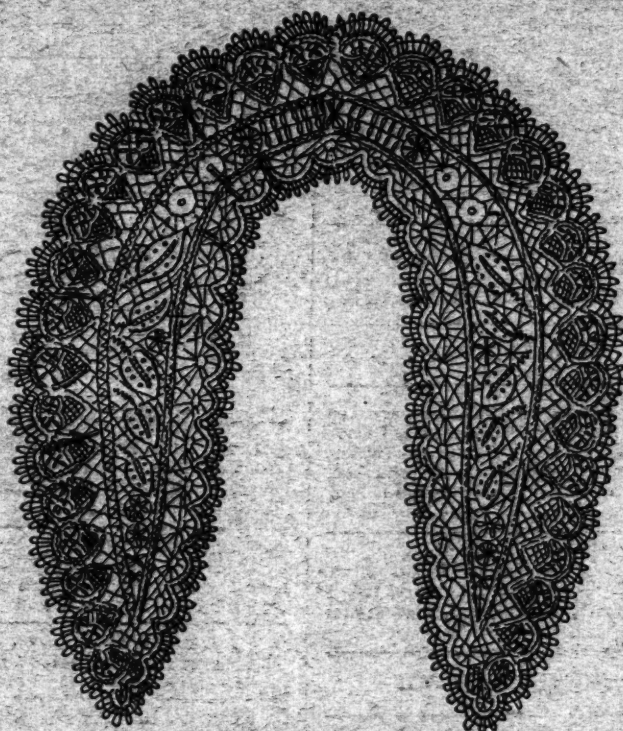
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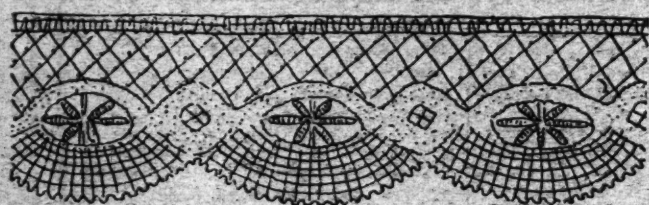
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